

NORFOLK

PHOTOGRAPHICALLY

ILLUSTRATED





Med

✓

#1083



NORFOLK

PHOTOGRAPHICALLY

ILLUSTRATED.

BY

R. H. MASON.

PHOTOGRAPHED AND PUBLISHED BY MASON AND CO.,

28, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, AND 30, ST. GILES' STREET, NORWICH.

UNWIN BROTHERS, GRESHAM STEAM PRESS, 51, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

IN presenting this volume of Photographs to the Subscribers, I wish to record my obligations for the facilities I have received from most of the Nobility and Gentry in the County.

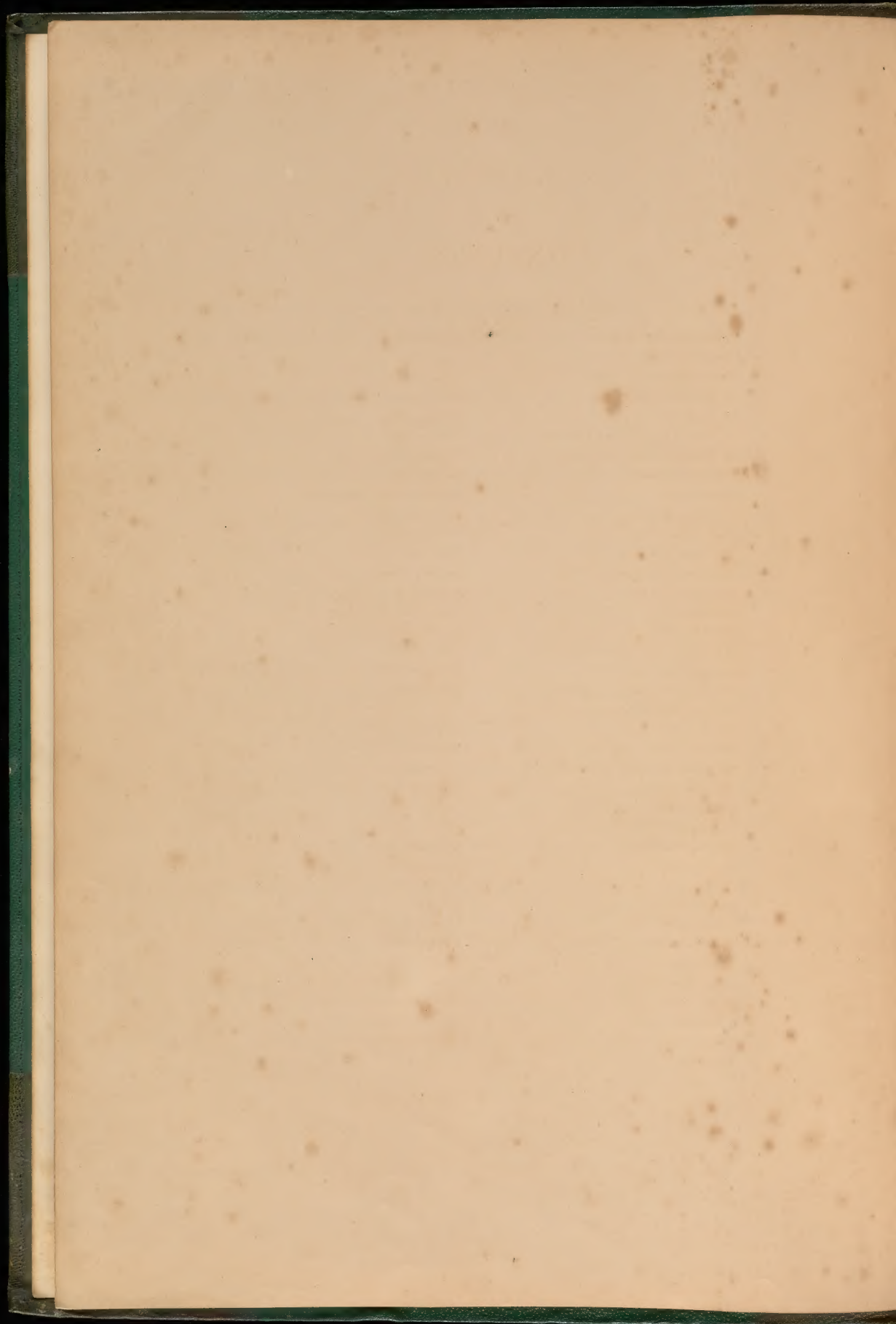
It has been well said, that "Great Britain may justly boast her decided superiority over every other State in Europe, in the grand display of its numerous Country Seats, presenting a succession of variety in the architectural embellishments, and surrounded by a landscape smiling with cultivation;" and it may be truly said that Norfolk occupies a proud position among English Counties in this respect. The magnificent Mansions here represented are a proof of the fact; and whilst Photography has faithfully represented their general appearance, I can but regret that it fails to convey any idea of the beautiful scenery by which these palatial residences of our County Families are surrounded. Many of them are also the depositories of most valuable collections of works of art and relics of antiquity.

It has been my desire to make this work as complete as possible, and I believe no place of importance has been omitted. There are some few Ruins in the County not here illustrated, but that arises from the fact that though in themselves they may possess a good deal of interest, yet they are so situated that no photograph could give an adequate idea either of their beauty or their extent. I may say of them generally, as Mr. White in his "Eastern England" says of Beeston Priory in particular, "The ruins are picturesque only in some of their accidents and details, not as a whole; here and there a buttress arrests your eye, or a sweep of mouldings, or the fragments of a cloister-like range, or the broken ivy-capped walls that environ an old tower and gaping east window."

The letterpress description of the several places, whilst it has no pretensions to originality, being chiefly compiled from sources well known and available to every one, will in all cases, I believe, be found correct, as I have spared no pains to secure accuracy in all the details.

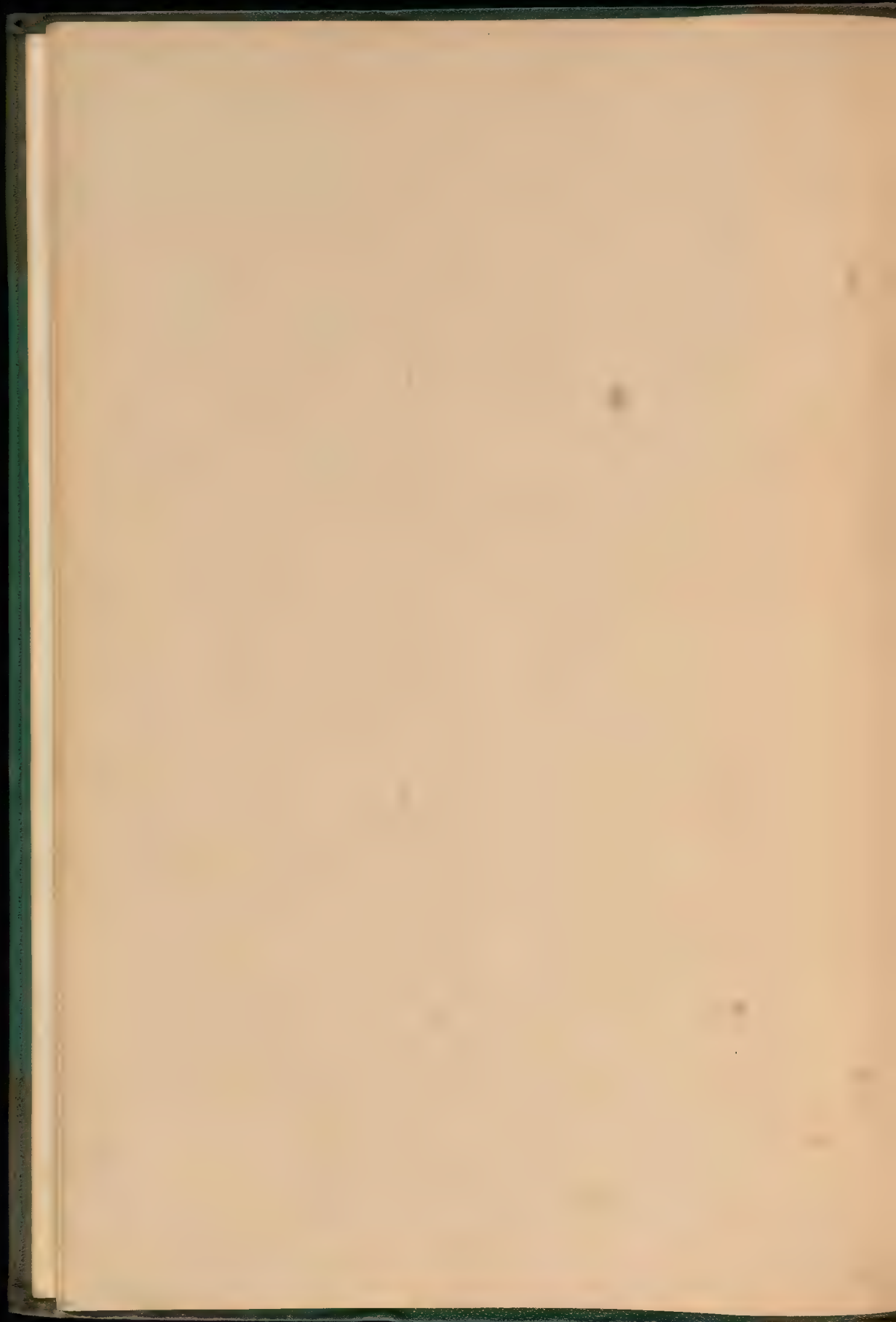
R. H. M.

November, 1865.



CONTENTS.

Norwich Cathedral—Exterior	Felbrig Hall.
Norwich Cathedral—Interior.	Guntton Hall.
The Erpingham Gate, Norwich.	Haverland Hall.
St. Ethelbert's Gate, Norwich.	Heydon Hall.
St. Peter's Mancroft Church, Norwich.	Hillington Hall.
St. Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth.	Holkham Hall.
St. Margaret's Church, King's Lynn.	Honingham Hall.
Wymondham Church.	Houghton Hall.
Binham Abbey.	Hunstanton Hall.—The Gateway
Castle Acre Priory.	Hunstanton Hall.
North Creake Abbey.	Inglethorpe Hall.
Walsingham Abbey.	Ketteringham Hall.
The Abbey of St. Bennet at Holme.	Kimberley House.
Castle Rising Castle.	Langley Hall.
Norwich Castle.	Lovell's Hall, King's Lynn.
St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich—Exterior.	St. Mary's Hall, King's Lynn.
St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich—Interior.	Lynford Hall.
Bishop's Bridge, Norwich.	Mannington Hall
The Nelson Monument at Yarmouth.	Murham House.
The Coke Monument at Holkham.	Melton Constable.
The Town Hall, Lynn.	Great Melton Hall.
The Grey Friars' Tower, Lynn.	Merton Hall.
An Ancient Doorway at Arminghall.	Middleton Tower.
Ashwellthorpe Hall.	Narborough Hall.
Barningham Hall	Necton Hall.
East Barsham Hall—The Gateway.	Oxburgh Castle.
East Barsham Hall.	Quiddenham Hall
Bawdeswell Hall.	Rackheath Hall.
Blickling Hall—Two Views	Raynham Hall
Boylard Hall.	Sall Hall.
Buckenham-Tofts Hall	Sudburgh Hall—Two Views
Burlingham Hall.	Taverham Hall
Dylough Hall.	Thursford Hall.
Cossey Hall—Two Views.	Westacre High House.
Crammer Hall.	Weston House.
Cromer Hall.	Westwick House.
Elmham Hall.	Great Witchingham Hall.
Elsing Hall.	



NORFOLK

PHOTOGRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

This, though neither the largest nor the finest of our cathedrals, and though its parts are of very different dates and styles, is a truly magnificent and imposing edifice. It consists of a nave and aisles, a transept, a choir, a chancel, with aisles continued round the semicircular east end, and four chapels. From the intersection of the choir and nave springs the tower and the spire. On the south side is a nearly perfect cloister. The entire length of the church is 411 feet, of the transepts 173 feet, the breadth of the nave and aisles is 72 feet, the height to the top of the tower is 140 feet, to the top of the spire 315 feet. When examined closely there is found much to admire in the exterior. The choir has a fine appearance; the light clerestory, with its rich perpendicular windows and bold flying buttresses, and semicircular termination rising out of the massive Norman base, has a very picturesque effect; as have also the Norman transepts. The tower is the most elaborate and loftiest of the Norman period remaining in England, and the spire is the loftiest in the kingdom, with the exception of that of Salisbury Cathedral, to which it must also yield in grace of proportions.

Of this cathedral we are enabled to trace the erection of all the principal proportions. The oldest part is as old as the see of Norwich. Herbert de Losinga, surnamed the Liar, on account of his flattering propensities, having been deposed from his bishopric of Thetford on account of some naughty doings, undertook a pilgrimage to Rome, in order to induce his Holiness to restore him to his office. He succeeded; and on his return, in 1094, Losinga, as he had obtained power to do, removed the see from Thetford to Norwich. For the site he purchased from the citizens a low piece of marshy ground, called the Cowholme. This tract he carefully drained; and, in 1096, laid the foundation of his cathedral, and close by that of a palace for himself, and a priory, which was to contain a principal and sixty monks. He lived to see a good part of the church erected, and died in 1119. It was completed by his successor, Eborard, who died in 1149, but had been deposed from his office four years previously. An old account, however, delays the completion of the cathedral till the time of John of Oxford, who died in 1200; but it is more probable that he only restored a part of it which had been injured by fire. Of this original church the choir, nave, aisles, transepts, and tower, with a couple of chapels attached, yet exist, though considerably altered by the insertion of more modern windows.

In 1271, on St. Peter and Paul's day, whilst the monks were at early service the cathedral steeple was violently struck by lightning, several large stones being thrown down, causing the worshippers to flee for fear, "the quire being full of stench and smoke."

In 1272 the cathedral, church, and monastery were set on fire by the citizens, in consequence of some disputes with the monks, and much injured. The citizens were excommunicated, and their liberties restrained. For this freak Edward I. sub-

sequently decreed that the citizens should pay 3,000 marks, in six years, to rebuild the church, by instalments of 500 marks a-year. That they should give to the use of the church a *pix*, or cup, weighing ten pounds in gold, worth a hundred pounds in money, to serve at the sacrament at the high altar in the cathedral.

The fabric being restored, on Advent Sunday, 1278, William de Middleton was enthroned Bishop of Norwich; and, on the same day the cathedral was consecrated in the presence of King Edward I. and Queen Eleanor, the Bishops of London, Hereford, and Waterford assisting, and there being present "many other earls, barons, and nobles."

Bishop Walpole, Richard de Uppenhall (a builder), Bishop Salmon, Henry de Willelm de Haneock, Bishop Wakering, Jeffery Symonds, and others, did much to extend and carry on the works. Bishop Walpole built a spire, which was blown down, whereupon the present one was built, about Jan., 1361. Under Bishop Percy's auspices the west end, with the great window, was built by Bishop Abwyich, about 1430.

In 1463 Bishop Lybert raised the splendid stone roof of the nave, repaired other parts of the cathedral, and erected a tomb over the founder, which was demolished during the great Rebellion.

In 1488 Bishop Goldwell built the roof of the choir, similar, but inferior work to the nave, adding the upper windows and flying buttresses.

In 1509, transepts injured by fire; repaired by Bishop Nix.

In 1601 the author of the *Norwich Roll* tells us, "That on Wednesday, 29th April, a sudden storm of hail and rain fell, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, which caused a great darkness, and a shock of thunder and lightning followed, with a noisome stink of brimstone, and in a moment the upper part of the spire of the cathedral was struck down, which, not long before, was finished, with the fane thereon. The stone and woodwork therein, for 20 feet in height, was cast down on the north roof of the church, which it brake down, shook the walls and roof of the quire, and split the spire from the south-east part from top to bottom, causing about twenty holes that men might creep through on the north-west side; divers stones which fell out of them sunk above half a yard into the ground in the Bishop's garden; the damage of all parts of the roof about the steeple being estimated at £500. It was after evening service, else many had perished. William de Borne, who, with Sir John Colne, was walking in the nave during the storm, saw that at the flash the whole church trembled, and the glass in the windows cracked; and, at a little hole in the west window, towards the north, fire entered, with a stink of brimstone, which, though small when it entered, grew large in the church, and smote down Colne to the ground, so that he had much ado to recover himself again; and that, though he was much terrified, he saw the fire go to the steeple the whole length of the church, and ascending there, saw it no more, but feared to be killed by the fall of the

church, the spire falling soon after upon the roof, as aforesaid; and the Rector of Thorpe, who had been at evening prayer, and sheltered in the gate-house, saw the lightning fall in a round ball of fire upon the church, and the spire and fane fall thereupon, and smelt a sulphurous stink. The fire in the steeple was extinguished, but was watched all night, and when the watchers were just gone, it broke out, about 4 o'clock in the morning, in a buttress of the cloister wall, and one of Dr. Suckling's servants narrowly escaped with his life; but it was soon extinguished. No other part of the city received any damage by this violent shock."

In 1861, January 15th, a "prodigious wind" from the south-west blew down the tower of the cathedral, and that beat down great part of the choir. The gale lasted six or seven days.

In 1546, the cathedral, though dedicated to the Holy Trinity, about this time began to be named Christ Church.

The Puritans treated the cathedral very badly. We learn from Sir Thomas Browne's *Reperitorium*, that in adapting the cathedral to their service the Puritans, pretending to show their abhorrence of superstition, placed the seats of the Aldermen at the east end of the choir, and the Mayor's seat in the middle, at the high altar, and removed the pulpit, and altered the whole arrangements of the sittings of the congregation. At the Restoration the cathedral was, of course, in some measure, repaired, and a new organ was erected. Since then, it has been at different times repaired or restored in parts; but it still bears strong evidence of the disgraceful treatment it received.

The cathedral is situated so low, and is so much surrounded by buildings, that it cannot be viewed as a whole from any near point; and the position chosen for our photograph of the exterior (the garden of the residentiary house, at present occupied by Canon Heavside) is the only spot where a satisfactory view can be obtained without going a great distance, and so losing much of the beauty of the details of this glorious edifice.

ERPINGHAM GATE, NORWICH;

The north-west entrance from the city to the close. It bears the name of the Erpingham Gate from having been erected by Sir Thomas Erpingham, about the year 1400, at the instance, it has been said, of the warlike Bishop Spencer, to atone for the favour he had shown to the doctrines of Wickliffe. An interesting description of it is given by Blomefield; but what is there said of the word "Pena" being to be found in various places, and its being an act of penitence, is more ingenious than well-founded. The word is "Yenk," equivalent to *THINK*, or *BEWARE*, which last is to be found as a motto to the crest of Sir T. Erpingham. His statue, in the attitude of praying, is still to be seen, in a state of good preservation, above. Sir Thomas has been described as "a good old commander and a most kind gentleman;" he is mentioned by Shakespeare as lending his cloak to Henry V. on the eve of Agincourt; and as Froissart tells, had a chief share in winning that famous victory.

ST. ETHELBERT'S GATE, NORWICH.

This building, now the south-west entrance to the close, occupies a place originally filled by a parochial chapel, which, according to Blomefield, was, in its foundation, anterior to the Cathedral, but was burned down in the great conflicts of 1272. After the appeasing of the tumults, the citizens, in part of recompense for the injury done the convent, built the present gate, and over it a large handsome chapel, dedicated to St. Ethelbert; but, in process of time, the congregation falling off, it ceased to be applied to sacred purposes; and, even before the Reformation, was let for a private dwelling. It is at present used chiefly as a porter's lodge, this being the only place of egress or ingress to the close during the night.

ST. PETER'S MANCROFT CHURCH, NORWICH,

Is a large, regular, handsome building, and, next to the Cathedral, the leading ecclesiastical edifice in Norwich. It is well placed at the south-west corner of the market-place. According to Blomefield, it was finished and consecrated in the year 1455. It consists of a square tower at the west

end, 100 feet in height, and a body composed of a nave, choir, and chancel, measuring 212 feet in length by 70 feet in width. On the north and south side are entrance porches. The altar is ornamented with a painting representing the deliverance of St. Peter from prison. It was executed by Catton, and given to the church by Alderman Starling, in the year 1768. In the church, amongst other monuments, is one to the renowned Sir Thomas Browne, the learned doctor, whose *Urn Burial*, and other works, will long perpetuate his name and fame. The peal of bells in this church are very famous.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH.

Though so large a place, Yarmouth is but one parish, and, until 1711, but only this one church, which is one of the largest in the kingdom. It was originally built by Herbert de Losinga in 1123, and greatly enlarged in 1250 by Bishop Walter de Southfield, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron saint of fishermen. The transepts were added by Bishop Mulketton, about 150 years after the original foundation. The building suffered much damage at the hands of the Puritans, and, during the Cromwellian period, the chancel was separated from the nave, one portion being used by Independents, and the other by another sect. The old spire was much injured by lightning in 1683, but it was not removed till the commencement of the present century, when, in 1803, the present one, 168 feet high, was substituted. The church has frequently undergone repairs, at considerable expense. So recently as 1848 nearly £8,000 were expended on the interior; and repairs commenced a year or two since, and continued at this time, are estimated to cost £15,000 more. The nave of this church is 150 feet and the chancel 80 feet long, so that the extreme length of the fabric is 230 feet. The nave, or central aisle, is the narrowest, being only 30 feet wide, whilst the side aisles are each 39 feet wide. The transepts are 154 feet in length.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, KING'S LYNN.

The chief architectural attractions of Lynn are its churches, of which it possesses several. The principal one is St. Margaret's, of which our photograph shows the west end. It was founded by Herbert de Losinga, Bishop of Norwich, in the reign of William Rufus. The two towers are each eighty-six feet high; both stand upon the original Norman foundation, and the interior of the south-west tower has a rich display of Norman columns, arcades, and arches of very early date. This tower has externally three stages of different styles of architecture, the basement being transitional Norman, the second story early English, and the upper part Decorated. The buttresses at the angles are square, and very massive, and consist at the base of a series of lofty but slender clustered columns, with pointed arcades above. This tower is now embattled, and has crocketed pinnacles at the four corners, but was formerly surmounted by a spire, 268 feet high, which was blown down on the 8th September, 1741, destroying in its fall the nave, and also the lantern-tower, which rose from the four main arches at the intersection of the transepts with the nave and chancel. The north-west tower is all in the perpendicular style, and of four stages. It is terminated by a battlemented parapet, enriched with quatrefoil panels, and has eight crocketed pinnacles. There is a small porch over the western door, above which is a large seven-light window, of the perpendicular period; and in the gable is a niche containing a time-worn statue of St. Margaret. The length of this beautiful church is about 240 feet, and its width 132 feet. It is lighted by above seventy windows, nearly all of which were formerly filled with stained glass, and its roof is supported by twenty-two clustered columns, from which spring depressed arches. The interior contains much that is interesting, and, on the whole, it must be considered one of the finest churches in the kingdom.

WYMONDHAM CHURCH

Originally formed part of a monastery, founded 1180 by Wymond de Malmesbury. When the monastery was destroyed, the south aisle, over which were lodgings for supernumerary monks,

was demolished. Anxious to save their noble church erected in 1130, —a handsome cruciform building—the inhabitants obtained permission to use the abbey steeple, monks' lodgings over the south aisle, St. Margaret's Chapel, the chapel of the Virgin and St. Thomas à Beckett, and the choir. However, the sacrilegious injustice of Mr. Serjeant Flowerdew defeated this intention, upon which the people took down the residuary buildings, and contented themselves with erecting the new aisle. The present church consists of a nave with aisles, a large western tower, and another at the intersection of the nave with the transepts. The ancient parts of the building display semicircular arches, with short columns and large piers, which appear to be part of the original structure. At the east end, and on the south side of the church, are some fragments of walls. The north aisle, porch, and tower, are of a much later date than the nave and south aisle; altogether, the church is an interesting and curious pile. It contains a large font, ornamented with bold sculpture, and elevated on steps.

BINHAM ABBEY.

All that is known of the origin of this building is, that Peter, Lord Valoines, nephew to the Conqueror, founded here a priory of Benedictine Monks, dedicated to St. Mary, as a cell to the Abbey of St. Alban's, but that it was not finished till the reign of Henry I. The interior, which is full of Norman arches, may probably be of the earliest of these eras. The west front, represented in the photograph, is evidently the work of the beginning of the thirteenth century; and, as is observed by Mr. Britton, in its arches, columns, mouldings, &c., nearly resembles the same features in the gable of Ely Cathedral, and in the western front and chapter-house of Salisbury Cathedral, all nearly of the same era. Though the priory is generally in ruins, the nave of the conventual church has been preserved, and still serves for the parish church. The font in it is highly ornamented.

CASTLE ACRE PRIORY.

Our photograph represents, probably, one of the finest and most perfectly preserved pieces of ruin in the kingdom, and though it is undoubtedly the best specimen of the remains of Castle Acre Priory, it by no means gives an idea of the extent of these ruins. This Priory was founded by the great Earl Warenne, in 1078, for monks of the Cistercian order.

NORTH CREAKE ABBEY.

In the year 1206 there was a church founded in a place called Lingerscroft, lying between Creak and Burnham. In the reign of Henry II. there was mass said in this church; but Sir Robert de Narford, being Constable of Dover Castle, under Hubert de Burgh, Chief Justice of England, and obtaining a victory over the French at sea, with the assistance of Alice, his wife, built a chapel to St. Bartholomew, with an hospital for thirteen poor lay brethren, four chaplains, and a master, or head. The walls of this abbey are shown in our general view; the choir is perfectly distinguishable, and the whole forms a fine, venerable ruin. The abbey estate is now held of Christ's College, Cambridge, on a lease, renewable every seven years. The abbot and canons were of the order of St. Augustine.

WALSINGHAM ABBEY,

The most celebrated shrine in England in Roman Catholic times, was founded in 1061 by the widowed lady of Ricaldi Faverches, as a small chapel in honour of the Virgin Mary, similar to the Sancta Casa, at Nazareth. Sir Geoffrey, her son, confirmed the endowment, made an additional foundation of a priory for Augustine canons, and erected a conventual church. It was enriched by the piety or the superstition of succeeding generations, and at the dissolution, its annual revenues were valued, according to Speed, at £446 14s. 4d. The present remains of this once noble monastic pile, is a portal, or west entrance gateway, a richly ornamented lofty arch, sixty feet high, which formed the east end of the church, supposed to have been erected in the time of Henry

VII.; the refectory, seventy-eight feet long, and twenty-seven broad, and the walls twenty-six and a-half feet in height; a Saxon arch; part of the original chapel, which has a zig-zag moulding; part of the old cloisters; a stone bath, and two uncovered wells, called Wishing Wells. The view we have selected for illustration is the great arch, sixty feet in height, the remains of the east window of the ancient priory. The list of royal personages who came to this remote village includes Henry III., Edward I. and II., Henry VII. and VIII., David Bruce, King of Scotland (with twenty knights), and Queen Catherine.

THE ABBEY OF ST. BENNET AT HOLME

Consists only of a part of the old gate house. It was one of the twenty-nine mitred abbeys whose abbots, according to Tanner, stately and constantly enjoyed the privilege of being called to Parliament. It is, moreover, remarkable, in conferring upon the Bishop of Norwich a title borne by no other person. On February 4th, 1535, Henry VIII., under the specious pretence of advancing the See, which in reality was greatly damaged, severed the ancient barony and revenues from it, and annexed the Priory of Hicking, and the barony and revenues of the Abbey of Holme, in lieu thereof. In right of this barony the Bishop of Norwich now sits in the House of Lords as Bishop of Holme; the barony of the bishoprick being at present in the king's hand, and the monastery being never dissolved, only transferred by the statute. The Bishop of this See is the only Abbot at this day in England. Its foundation is traced as far back as the days of Canute, by whom, and Edward the Confessor, it was richly endowed. In Dugdale's *Monasticon* is given a plate of the church from a MS. in the Cottonian Library, which may afford some idea of the nature of the fabric. These ruins are in the parish of Horning, distant nine miles from Norwich.

CASTLE RISING CASTLE

Was erected by William de Alberic, the first Earl of Essex, some time prior to the year 1176, on a hill to the south of Castle Rising. It was a noble pile, built on a similar plan to the Castle at Norwich. The square keep is in a hollow area, surrounded by a high bank and deep vallum. This bank was, however, formerly surrounded by a fortified wall, and its entrance formed by a bridge across the vallum and a lower gateway. To the east of these was an outer area, enclosed with a high bank and deep vallum, forming a sort of bastion to the citadel. The shell of the keep tower remains, with walls nine feet thick, and displays some ornamental windows, doorways, &c. The size of the great hall may still be ascertained. In this fortress, Isabel, Queen of Edward II., after the death of her favourite, Earl Mortimer, was confined from 1330 till her death in 1358. Here she was visited by her son, Edward III., accompanied, on one occasion, by his consort Philippa. The lordship of Rising afterwards fell to the Black Prince, and in the reign of Henry VIII. it became a possession of the Howards, who still retain it.

THE CASTLE, NORWICH,

Claims, according to some, a Danish origin. Blomefield imagines that the present structure was erected by Roger Bigod, in the time of William Rufus, and that it occupies the site of a brick building which was raised by Canute. In the reign of Henry II., it is stated by some writers, that Roger Bigod, who then possessed this fortress, materially altered the castle, and that the present keep tower is part of the work then erected. It occupied a considerable site of ground. Blomefield says, "The extent of the outermost ditch reached on the west part to the edge of the present market-place; on the north to London Lane, which it included; and on the east almost to Conisford Street. The postern, or back entrance, was on the north-east part for a communication to the site of the Earl's Palace, the precinct of which adjoined and contained the whole space between the outward ditch and Tombland. The southern part reached to the Golden Ball

ance, where the grand gate stood." Over each foss was a bridge; one of them which remains, Mr. Wilkin says, "is the noble gateway and most perfect arch of Saxon workmanship in the whole kingdom." At the inner extremity of it are the foundations of two circular towers, of 14 feet in diameter, one of which was appropriated to condemned criminals till 1793, when the new buildings were erected. Near the south-west angle of the inner vallum is the square keep tower, the antiquity and architecture of which have afforded a very fertile theme for disputation. The interior of the keep is now an unroofed area, but was formerly divided by floors, covered in at the top, and separated into several spacious apartments. The basement floor appears to have been vaulted over with stone, some vestiges of which are still to be traced. It is conjectured that the wall was situated in the middle of the keep. Within this fortress there was formerly a royal chapel, exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction. In the year 1798 a new gaol was erected for the county, and it was resolved to build it on the Castle Hill, and attach it to the eastern side of the old edifice. Sir John Soane, the architect, was officially engaged, and the building was completed from his designs. The Castle Precinct contains 6 acres, 1 rood, and 18 perches, and the summit of the hill is in circumference 360 yards. The whole of the latter is enclosed with iron palisades and iron gate. Under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1806, the Castle and its limits are vested in the Justices of the Peace for the County, in trust, by which they are empowered to rebuild, repair, or alter any part belonging to it, as they may think proper.

ST ANDREW'S HALL.

This noble fabric was formerly the conventual church of the Benedictine Monastery of Blackfriars. Blomfield says it was begun in 1416 by Sir Thomas Erpingham, Knight, and finished by his son, Sir Robert, who was Rector of Bracon, and one of the fraternity. But other authorities have placed the date subsequently to 1460. It consists of a nave and two aisles, which remain nearly perfect. Formerly it had a handsome steeple, which stood in the centre between the nave and the choir, but it was neglected, and fell down in 1712. The aisles are separated from the nave by six elegantly proportioned columns, which support the roof. They are half the breadth of the nave, and of the same length. The whole is about 120 feet long and 70 feet wide within the walls. There are fourteen windows on a side in the upper tier and six in the lower, two at the east, and three at the west. These were formerly ornamented with painted glass. Ultimately, the Hall passed into the hands of the Corporation; but before then it had been the domicile of the Guild of St. George the Martyr. Queen Elizabeth, and King Charles II. and his Queen, have here been feasted and honoured. In the hall are more than fifty pictures of interest and value. At the east end is a full-length portrait of Queen Anne, and another of her Consort, Prince George of Denmark. There is also an admirable portrait of Nelson, with this inscription, "The best likeness of this illustrious hero, and the last for which he ever sat, was painted after his return from the Battle of the Nile, in the year 1801, by Sir William Beechey, and confers additional lustre on the professional abilities of that artist." There are also portraits of Robert, Earl of Oxford, Horace Walpole, Lord Hobart, &c. It is in this noble hall the triennial musical festivals are held, and the Church Congress of 1865 was held here. But it is often used for very ignoble purposes.

BISHOP'S BRIDGE, NORWICH.

Says Blomefield, was so called because it led directly to the Bishop's palace, and in 1249 belonged to the see, it being then repaired by the priors of Norwich and St. Leonard; but afterwards, being a general inlet into the city, it was resolved to place it in the citizens' hands, and accordingly it has belonged to and been maintained by the city ever since 1393, and they always appointed a porter to live near and keep the gates; but the hermit, which dwelt by them, was always nominated by the prior, and the hermit's house at the dissolution was assigned to the church.

THE NELSON MONUMENT AT
YARMOUTH

Stands on the South Dunes, about a mile from the town, and was erected from a design by Mr. William Wilkins, an architect. The first stone was laid by the Hon. Colonel Wolchouse, the 16th of August, 1817, and the column is 144 feet in height. Upon the plinth are the names of the four flag-ships on board which Nelson commanded at the battles of Aboukir, Trafalgar, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar; and the names of these victories are inscribed on the coping of the terrace. The roof is surmounted by caryatides, surmounted by a statue of Britannia holding a trident in one hand and a wreath of laurel in the other. The following inscription appears on the west side of the monument :

HORATIO, LORD NELSON,
Whom, as her first and proudest champion, in naval fight,
Britain honoured, while living, with her favour,
and when lost, with her tears;
Of whom, signalised by his triumphs in all lands,
the whole earth
stood in awe on recant, if the tempered fairness of
his counsels, and the undaunted ardour of his courage;
This great man.

NOMOLUS

boasts her own, not only as born there of a
respectable family, but also as she had received his
early education, but let us now in tributes,
renew the past.

The glory of his great name, though years long to
enlive all monuments of brass and stone,
his fellow countrymen of Norfolk have decided to commemorate
by this column, erected by the joint contribution.

He was born in the year 1717
Entered in his profession in 1771,
and was concerned in nearly 150 cases.

His engagements with the cause
Being copious, among various other occasions,
At Aboukir, August, 1798;
At Copenhagen, April, 1801;
And at Trafalgar, October, 1805;
Which last victory, the crown of so many glorious achievements
he consecrated by a death, equally illustrious to his
country and his honourable to himself.

THE COKE MONUMENT AT
HOLKHAM.

This column, 120 feet in height, was commenced in 1845, and has on the four corners of its pedestal a Devon ox, a Southdown sheep, a plough, and a drill; whilst on three sides of the pedestal are bas-reliefs representing Mr. Coke granting a lease to a tenant, the Holkham sheep-shearing, and irrigation; and on the fourth side the following inscription:—

The above, a near copy of
 THOMAS WILLIAM COKE, EARL OF LEICESTER.
 For more than half a century
 the faithful Representative of this County
 in the House of Commons
 ever distinguished himself
 originating with the Yeomanry, and supported by the
 Nobles and Gentlemen of the County
 Records a life devoted to the welfare of his Friends,
 Neighbours and Country.
 Of such a man
 Contemporaries needed no memorial; his Deeds
 were before them; his Praises in their hearts;
 But it imports Possibility to know that he pre-eminently
 distinguished himself by his Services with Private Wealth;
 affording an illustrious example to the whole nation,
 actually to be and as a by Benefactor
 Integrity and Independence marked his political career;
 Law, Honour and Justice his motto.
 He was in fact, a Friend to the Poor,
 The Arts learned in his liberal and fostering Patron;
 and Agriculture, to which
 from early childhood to the close of his life he dedicated
 Time, Energy, Notice, and Wealth,
 Crowning his Conquests with her emblems,
 cherishing the peaceful and industrious the practice
 of her great Patron, and the example of his

THE TOWN HALL, LYNN.

Or Trinity Hall, is an ancient building of stone and flint. It consists of apartments, the first of which is the stone hall, in which the County Quarter Sessions and Town Sessions are held. This hall is 58 feet long and 27 feet wide, and proportionately lofty. It contains the portraits of Sir Robert Walpole, full length; Sir Thomas White, the liberal benefactor to young tradesmen, half length; Sir Benjamin Keen; George II., a full length; and Lord Nelson. In 1698, portraits of Edward VI. and James I. were presented to this hall by Ald. Robinson.

GREY FRIARS TOWER, LYNN.

The Grey Friars, Friars' Minn, or Franciscans' Convent, was founded about 1264 by Thomas Feltham. It was built in Fuller's Row, near St. James's Street, near the present Mill Lane. The remains of this building, a hexagon tower, with pointed windows, which is well represented in our photograph, serves as a good landmark to vessels entering the harbour.

AN ANCIENT DOORWAY AT ARMINGHAM.

The only account left us of the building to which this beautiful porch belongs, is derived from Blomefield; and states no more than that it was erected by Nicholas, son of Nicholas Herne, of Tibenham, who settled here, and who was clerk to the Crown. This would bring the date to about 1600, but Cotman is not satisfied with placing it so late. "The pointed arch, and en-niched saints do not at all correspond with the architecture, and particularly the domestic architecture, then in use. I am rather, therefore, led to suppose the porch a relic of one of the dissolved religious houses, or, perhaps, of one which endeavoured again to raise its head in the days of Mary. From its being made of wood, and from the general character of its ornaments (the latter I think most probable), I would date it about 1555. The supposition of its having belonged to some monastery, is still further strengthened by a tradition which I have lately understood to exist, that it was brought from the ruins of Canow Ahley, by which it is believed that various parts of the surrounding country were enriched." As tending to illustrate the sculpture of the times, this porch is a particularly valuable relic. The figures over the inner door, which is richly carved, appear to have relation to some legendary tale, and have, probably on that account, been so mutilated as to be no longer distinguishable. The doorway under the porch is perpendicular, with the original oak door, having carved upon it, "Pray for the soul of William Ely, 1487." Over the north door is a coat of arms, and round it runs a beautiful wreath of vine-leaves. The house is occupied by a farmer.

ASHWELTHORPE HALL,

Situated about nine miles from Norwich, is the property of LORD BERNERS. The view given in this work represents the modern part of the hall, built in 1831, on the site of the old hall, which had a moat and drawbridge, and of which a small part still remains. Further additions were made in 1845.

BARNINGHAM HALL,

The Seat of JOHN THOMAS MOTT, Esq.,

Is eight miles from Cromer, and situated in the parish of Barningham-Winter, so called from the family of the Winters, who held this lordship in the reign of Edward III. In 1381, and again in 1393, (the 4th and 16th of Richard II.) William Winter of Barningham-Winter, Armiger, was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk. In the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, it was possessed by the Pastons, and the older house, which stood on a lower site, being pulled down, Sir Edward Paston, Knight, in 1612, built the present mansion, as appears by the arms of Paston impaling Borney, in a shield over the entrance-porch, with this date; Sir Edward having married for his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Henry Bernay, Esq., of Roeham. About the year 1756, Thomas Paston, Esq., fifth in descent from the above, sold the property to William Russell, a London merchant, from whom it passed into the hands of Thomas Lane, Esq., and he, in 1776, sold it to Thomas Verne Mott, Esq., grandfather of the present owner. The house was much enlarged, and the south or garden front altered, in 1807, under the direction of Mr. Humphrey Repton, architect; but the west, or entrance front, a fine example of the time of James I., remains in its original state, in which the lofty double dormer is a peculiar feature.

EAST BARSHAM HALL.

This fine old Manor-house, situated three miles from Fakenham, is the property of LORD HASTINGS, and is one

of the most interesting specimens remaining of the domestic architecture of the reign of Henry VII. It was built by Sir William Fermor in 1638, and afterwards became the seat of the Calthorpes. It is ornamented with moulded brick, in bands of panels charged with various shields and heads, ogee canopies with crockets and finials, hollow mouldings filled with roses, octagonal and round turrets, and handsome chimnies, enriched with fleur-de-lis and roses. Over the gateway are the royal arms, supported by the greyhound and the griffin, with the portcullis in the corners.

BAWDESWELL HALL

Is on the turnpike road from Norwich to Fakenham, and occupied by CLARKE STOUTON, Esq. It is a red brick mansion, of Elizabethan architecture, built in 1633, and has been recently restored.

BLICKLING HALL,

The Seat of the Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN.

Before the Norman Conquest this manor was held by Harold (for a short time king); but at the Domesday survey, it was held in two moieties—one by the Crown, and the other by the Bishop of Thetford. The Conqueror settled the whole on the see; and after the foundation of Norwich Cathedral, the bishop of the diocese had here a palace or country seat. In 1431, Blickling became the property of Sir Thomas Erpingham, who sold it to Sir John Fastolf, of whom it was purchased in 1452, by Sir Geoffrey Buleyne, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1457. It next passed to Sir Thomas Boleyn, father of the unfortunate Anne Boleyn and Viscount Rochford, both of whom were born here, and who were beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII. From the Boleyns the manor passed to the family of Cleves, one of whom sold it to Sir Henry Hobart, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. His son, Sir John, rebuilt the hall in 1620, which remains till this time. One of his descendants, John Hobart, was created Earl of Buckinghamshire in 1746. On the death of the second Earl of Buckinghamshire, without male issue, in 1793, this estate passed to his second daughter, Lady Caroline Hans Hobart, who married the second Lord Suffield, and died without issue in 1850, when she was succeeded by her grand-nephew, the present Marquis of Lothian. Blickling Hall is situated little more than a mile from Aylsham, and its ground-plan is quadrangular, with two open courts in the centre. At each angle of the edifice is a square turret, terminated by a vane, while over the entrance is a clock-tower of more modern character. The entrance from the court in front formed by the stables and offices, is over a bridge, with two arches, that spans a moat. Upon the ancient hall-door is the date "Anno. Di. 1620." In the upper story of this noble mansion is a large window, with twelve compartments formed by stone mullions. The hall, which leads to the antechamber, is forty-two feet long, thirty-three feet wide, and the same in height. It opens on the great staircase, which branches off to the right and left, conducting to a grand gallery of communication. In this are full length statues of Anne Boleyn and Queen Elizabeth. In the library are 10,000 volumes. Blickling has been twice visited by royalty. In 1671, King Charles and his Queen were there. Stevenson has thus attempted to treat the subject poetically:—

"Blickling, two hundred, and two thousand has seen,
One king fetched thence, another brought a queen."

BOYLAND HALL,

The Seat of FREDERICK WILLIAM IRBY, Esq.,

Is in the parish of Morniaethorpe, eleven miles from Norwich, and was formerly a moated house, having a drawbridge, &c. As the photograph shows, it is a handsome Elizabethan mansion. It was built in 1571, and was thoroughly repaired and restored in 1804 by Admiral the Hon. F. P. Irby, who collected on the coast of Africa a large quantity of cowrie shells, with which he studded the interior of an alcove, in a shrubbery adjacent to the hall, which has over its entrance porch a fine bust of Queen Elizabeth, removed from a niche at the demolition of Tibury House. There are a number of very valuable royal portraits preserved in this hall.

BUCKENHAM-TOFTS HALL,

The Seat of the Right Hon. LORD ASHBURTON,

Is distant from Thetford eight miles, and is a conveniently-arranged mansion, originally founded, in the reign of Charles the Second, by a Mr. Vincent.

BURLINGHAM HALL,

The Seat of HENRY NEGUS BURROUGHS, ESQ.,

As the photograph shows, is a plain modern mansion, situated about eight miles from Norwich, and has no pretension to architectural merit. It is the seat of a family that has long been influential in the county, and the present occupier represented the Eastern Division of Norfolk in Parliament for several years.

BYLAUGH HALL,

The Seat of the Rev. HENRY EVANS LOMBE,

Is a fine modern mansion, built of stone, and well represented in our view from the garden terrace. It is distant six miles from East Dereham.

COSSEY HALL,

The Seat of the Right Hon. LORD STAFFORD,

Is situated about five miles and a-half from Norwich. The old hall, which is chiefly shown in one of our views of this magnificent building, is in the plain Tudor style, with battlements and square windows. It forms three sides of a quadrangle, and the projecting wings are terminated by corbelled gables, crowned by square pinnacles. This house was erected by Sir Henry Jerningham in the reign of Elizabeth, and will be removed when the new and splendid mansion (commenced upwards of thirty years ago) is completed. The manor of Cossey, or Costessey, was given by the Conqueror to Alan, Earl of Richmond. After passing from him through various families, it was granted by Queen Mary to her Vice-Chamberlain, Sir Henry Jerningham, mentioned above. The family of Jernegum, or Jerningham, was famous even before the Conquest, one of its members having obtained several manors in Norfolk from Canute, as a reward for the services he had rendered to Sweyne, King of Denmark, when he invaded England. Henry Jerningham was created a baronet in 1621. His descendant, the late Sir George Jerningham, was heir-general of the bodies of Sir William Howard and Mary Stafford, his wife. This Sir William Howard was created Baron Stafford, after espousing the heiress of the Stafford family, in 1640; but being iniquitously attainted as a conspirator in the Popish plots, he was beheaded in 1678. By the reversal of this unjust attainder in 1825, the father of the present Lord Stafford succeeded to the title. Among the pictures in this hall is a portrait of Queen Mary, by Holbein, and a very curious drawing by Philip Frytyns, dated 1640, representing the Earl of Arundel, his countess, Alethea, and three children. There are also portraits of James II. and his family. Close to the house is a modern chapel, built under the direction of Edward Jerningham, Esq., in the Gothic style. It has lofty windows, with pointed arches, mullions, &c., each of which is filled with stained glass, of great value, collected from various continental monasteries. The whole produces a beautiful effect.

CRANMER HALL,

The Seat of SIR WILLOUGHBY JONES, BART.,

Was built in the early part of the eighteenth century. The estate was purchased by Mr. Jones in 1751, and has since continued in the present family. The Jones' of Cranmer were originally a Welsh family, from Carmarthenshire. Sir John Jones, who was created a baronet for his military services, was a distinguished engineer officer, who received a gold medal for the capture of Badajoz, which has since been borne by the family in their coat of arms. The present baronet, who is

now engaged in making considerable improvements in the Hall, especially in beautifying its interior, was High Sheriff of the county in 1851, and has been Chairman of the County Sessions since 1856. Cranmer Hall is situated in the parish of Sculthorpe, distant about two miles from Fakenham.

CROMER HALL,

The Seat of BENJAMIN BOND CABELL, ESQ.

This Hall formerly belonged to the Windham family, but some time since became the property of Mr. Cabbell, who occasionally resides here. It is situated nearly a mile from the town of Cromer, on the road to Felbrigg; and from the grounds of the house beautiful views are obtained of the surrounding scenery and of the German Ocean.

ELMHAM HALL,

The Seat of the Right Hon. LORD SONDES,

Is situated a few miles from East Dereham, and, as the photograph shows, is a large family mansion, designed rather with a view to domestic convenience than architectural pretensions. It was built about the year 1725, by Richard Warner, Esq., and since its possession by Lord Sondes has received considerable additions.

ELSING HALL,

Is an ancient moated mansion, at present occupied by Richard Charles Browne, Esq., who is Lord of the Manor. It was the property of the Foliois, until Sir Richard Foliot's daughter Margery married Sir Hugh Hastings, commander of the army of Edward III. in Flanders; and it was the residence of the Hastings family, until it passed, by the marriage of Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Hugh Hastings, to William Browne, shortly before the year 1554. The hall appears to have been originally erected in the thirteenth century, as the foundations and some fragments built into the walls, are believed to be of that date; but it was probably rebuilt, or considerably altered, about 1550. During the last two centuries, it has suffered much from alterations and destruction, though it still retains some features of considerable interest.

FELBRIGG HALL,

Three miles from Cromer,—the seat formerly of the Windham family—stands at the eastern extremity of a high tract of land, called Felbrigg and Sherrington Heaths, and is generally considered to be one of the finest situations in the whole county. It is an Elizabethan structure, which has been much enlarged at different times, and is now not only commodious, but elegant. This fine estate was recently sold to Mr. Kitton, a merchant, of Norwich.

GUNTON HALL,

The Seat of the Right Hon. LORD SUFFIELD.

This Hall, which has long been the seat of the Harbord family, was much enlarged, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, in 1755, and now presents an extensive range of commodious apartments. The hall is situated about five miles from Cromer, and an equal distance from Aylsham.

HAVERLAND HALL,

The Seat of EDWARD FELLOWES, ESQ., M.P.,

Is situated nine miles from Norwich. It is a fine specimen of Italian architecture, from designs by Mr. Blois, and was built by Mr. Fellowes in 1842.

HEYDON HALL,

The Seat of W. E. L. BULWER, ESQ.,

Is six miles from Aylsham. The house is an Elizabethan structure, built in 1584, and is situated upon an elevated table-land, from which circumstance it has evidently derived its

name—high down corrupted into Heydon. It was formerly possessed by the Earles, having been purchased by the distinguished lawyer, Erasmus Earle, own Serjeant-at-Law to Oliver Cromwell. By the marriage of the eminent lawyer's descendant with William Bulwer, Esq., of Wood Dalling, and Guestwick, Heydon came to the family of the Bulwers, who have held lands, and resided at Wood Dalling since the Conquest. The eldest son of the marriage with the heiress of Heydon, was William Earle Bulwer, Esq., a Brigadier-General in the army, and Colonel of the 106th Foot, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Warburton Lytton, Esq., of Knebworth Park, Hants, and died in 1807, leaving three sons, William Earle Lytton Bulwer, Esq., now of Heydon Hall; Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, K.C.B.; and the distinguished novelist and statesman, Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Bart., of Knebworth.

HILLINGTON HALL,

The Seat of Sir W. HOWELL BROWN Ffolkes, Bart.,

Situated about seven miles from Lynn, was built in 1627 by Richard Howell, upon a manor belonging to the Abbot of Dereham. In 1669, Sir William Howell dying without male issue, this estate devolved to one of his daughters, who married Martin Ffolkes, Esq., an ancestor of the present owner. Within the last few years the hall has been much improved. It now presents a handsome elevation, in the Gothic style.

HOLKHAM HALL,

The Seat of the Right Hon. the EARL OF LEICESTER.

The manor of Holkham was held by the Boleyns till 1504, when it passed to Lady Ann Gresham. A capital message at Holkham Staith, with lands in Holkham, were for many generations held by the ancestors of one Edmund Newgate, who in 1652 sold all his property to John Coke, Esq., fourth son of Lord Chief Justice Sir Edward Coke, who had previously purchased the manor and all the other land in the parish. His successor, Thomas Coke, was, in 1728, created Baron Lovel, of Minster-Lovel, Oxfordshire, and in 1744, Viscount Coke, of Holkham, and Earl of Leicester; but dying without issue in 1759, his titles became extinct. This Earl it was who converted the barren heath of Holkham into a beautiful estate. He commenced the erection of the present hall (or House, as it is sometimes called), in 1734, and it was finished by his widow in 1760. This mansion may be said to consist of five quadrangles; that is, of a large central building and four wings, so that each side presents a regular and perfect front. With some trifling variations, this resembles Palladio's plan of a villa, designed for the Cavalier Leonardo Morenigo, upon the Brenta. The extent, including the wings, is 384 feet by 180 in depth. In the house is a splendid collection of pictures. The names of some of the leading artists will alone suffice to give the connoisseur an idea of what is to be seen at Holkham. Lanfranc, Guido, Titian, Carlo Maratti, Rubens, Annibal Caracci, Vandike, Sebastian Concha, Canaletti, Gaspar Poussin, Raphael, Parmegians, Paul Veronese, Leonardo da Vinci, Claude Lorraine, &c., besides some antiques and choice pieces of sculpture. Holkham also has a fine library, and a valuable collection of MSS. The late Mr. Coke, who, after representing the county in parliament for fifty-seven years, was created (in 1837) Earl of Leicester and Viscount Coke, was the son of Wenman Roberts, Esq., who assumed the name of Coke on succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle, Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester, mentioned above. Holkham Hall is distant from Wells two miles, and is thirty-two miles from Norwich.

HONINGHAM HALL,

The Seat of the REV. LORD BAYNING,

Was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Lord Chief Justice Richardson, with the exception of the more modern south front. It is situated seven miles from Norwich.

HOUGHTON HALL,

The Seat of the Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF CHILMONDRELY,

Is a truly sumptuous pile, intimately connected with the fame and fortunes of Sir Robert Walpole. The original designs were furnished by Colin Campbell, author of "Vitruvius Britannicus;" but the mansion was erected by Thomas Ripley. It was commenced in 1722, and finished in 1735. The principal front is toward the west. The main building is quadrangular, and 166 feet square. The basement story is rustic; this is ascended by a double flight of steps, with a balustrade. The pediment over the entrance is supported by Ionic columns. The wings, containing the offices, are connected with the main body of the edifice, by a Tuscan colonnade, and the extent of the whole front is 450 feet. The interior contains a suite of magnificent apartments, adorned in the most sumptuous manner. The great hall, a cube of forty feet, is certainly a very noble room. The drawing-room is thirty feet long by twenty-one feet wide. In the library, is a whole length portrait of George I., in his coronation robes, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; this is the only picture for which that monarch ever sat in England. Paintings and sculpture of great value adorn more or less the apartments. Though thought its chief boast, its large and celebrated collection of pictures was sold in 1779, by George, Earl of Orford, to Catherine, Empress of Russia, for £45,500, a sum far below their real value. Houghton is thirteen miles from Lynn, and ten miles from Fakenham.

HUNSTANTON HALL

Has for many ages been the seat of the distinguished family of Le Strange, it having originally come into their possession by the marriage of Roland Le Strange, in the eleventh century, to the sole heiress of the original Saxon possessors of the manor. The most ancient portion of Hunstanton Hall now remaining is the north-west angle, which dates back to the reign of Edward IV. The gateway was erected by Sir Roger Le Strange, who died in 1509, and who was "Esquire of the body" to Henry VII. It was originally quite distinct from the rest of the edifice; but in 1628, Sir Hamon Le Strange added the two wings, together with the north and south sides of the inner quadrangle, and thus united it with the inhabited part of the hall. He also built the embattled wall round the outer court, as well as the gateway to it, and the doorkeeper's lodge in the park. The hall was well restored in 1836; but a fire having broke out in 1853, entirely destroyed most of the principal rooms, among others, the ancient baronial dining-hall. This hall is situated about seventeen miles from Lynn.

INGLETHORPE HALL, EMNETH,

The Residence of CHARLES METCALFE, Esq.,

Is a modern structure, erected by the present proprietor in the year 1867, and is a good specimen of the adaptation of the Tudor style of architecture to the requirements of modern convenience. It is constructed of a richly-coloured red brick, and the ornamental moulded brickwork may bear comparison with the old manor-houses of early date. The ancient manor of Bellasis, or Ingoldesthorpe's Manor (modernly written Inglethorpe), as well as the manor of Hagbech, in Emneth, came into the possession of the present family in the year 1805, by purchase from Sir Henry Peyton, Bart., whose ancestor, Sir Thomas, purchased both manors, with other estates, from Hewar Oxburgh, Esq., in 1730. Hagbech Hall, a residence of the Peytons for eighty-five years, and the original manor-house of Hagbech, was taken down in the year 1806. The land surrounding Inglethorpe Hall was formerly a race-ground, and being, in the year 1817, allotted to the inclosure of the commons as the manorial allotment, it has been appropriately selected as a site for the manor-house of both manors.

KETTERINGHAM HALL,

The Seat of Sir JOHN PETER BOILEAU, BART.

At the time of the Conquest, the Ketteringham estates, now held by Sir John Boileau, passed to Roger Bigod and Ranulph Feversel, and from them to the Vaux, Vere, and other families.

In 1201, the manor came by marriage to the Argentines; and it afterwards became the property of the Grey, Heveningham, Heron, Atkyns, and Peach families. In 1836, Ketteringham was conveyed to John Peter Boileau, Esq., of Tarolnestone Hall, who, in 1838, on the coronation of Queen Victoria, was created a baronet. The Hall, the front of which is shown in our photograph, is a handsome castellated Tudor mansion, of ancient foundation, has been considerably enlarged and improved by its present owner, especially by the erection of the spacious Gothic banqueting-hall. The house is richly stored with paintings, books, and choice monuments of antiquity, including a fine collection of arms and armour: it is situated about seven miles from Norwich.

KIMBERLEY HOUSE,

The Seat of the RIGHT HON. LORD WODEHOUSE.

This estate was formerly the property of the family of Fastolf, when the hall stood on the west side of the village of Kimberley. In the reign of Henry IV., it was pulled down by Sir John Wodehouse, who had married the heiress of Sir John Fastolf, and a noble mansion, called Wodehouse Tower, was erected, where the family resided till the middle of the seventeenth century, when it was pulled down. The present seat was erected by Sir John Wodehouse, 1712, and is a fine one (one at each angle), were added by Sir Armine Wodehouse, who also made several other improvements. The house, which is built of brick, contains many convenient rooms, a spacious library, and offices detached. The park is a fine one, richly ornamented with wood and water, and stocked with deer. In the house is preserved a fine portrait of Vandyck, painted by himself when young, also a coral rosary, given by Catherine, Queen of Henry V., to the wife of John Wodehouse, who was acquire of the body to Henry V., and who distinguished himself at Agincourt. Queen Elizabeth lodged here in 1578, on her journey from Norwich to Cambridge, and part of the dress which she wore on that occasion is still in the possession of the family. Kimberley House is situated about four miles from Wymondham.

LANGLEY HALL,

The Seat of Sir THOMAS WILLIAM BROGRAVE PROCTOR BEAUCHAMP, BART.,

Is near the small town of Loddon. The date of this house is uncertain. It was bequeathed with a considerable estate, by George Proctor, Esq., in 1744, to his nephew, Sir William Beauchamp, the first baronet, who added the name and arms of his uncle to his own. Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, was a Knight of the Bath. He represented the County of Middlesex in Parliament from 1747 to 1768, having successfully contested the seat on various occasions with the celebrated Wilkes, for which he was honoured with the friendship of the king, George III., who presented him with his portrait, which is amongst the numerous pictures in the hall. Langley Hall is a magnificent structure, but it is difficult to say to what style of architecture it exactly belongs. Perhaps the term Anglo-Italian may be most appropriate. The centre, or main building, is in five divisions, with a portico of Doric order; but the two original wings have been pulled down and rebuilt. Few English seats are richer than Langley Hall in works of art, of the very highest order. We have only to name Michael Angelo, Salvator Rosa, Nicolas Bergem, Canaletti, Vandervelde, Andre del Sarta, Wouverman, Teniers, Vandyck, Leonardo da Vinci, Claude, Albert Durer, the two Poussins, Murillo, Cornelius Jansen, besides numerous antiques, marbles, rare china, and many paintings of the best English masters, such as Gainsborough, Wilson, and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

LOVELL'S HALL, KING'S LYNN,

The Seat of the Rev. THOMAS THOROGOOD UPWOOD, Is situated in the parish of Terrington St. Clement, and is distant four miles from Lynn. It is believed to have been of very considerable extent, and to have been built in 1543. It has been inhabited by the Upwood family for many generations. One of the apartments contains a large piece of beautiful Gobelin tapestry, representing, in all the richness of a painting, a numerous group of figures from Orlando Furioso, some of them as large as life.

ST. MARY'S HALL, KING'S LYNN,

The Seat of GUSTAVUS HELSHAM, ESQ.,

Is situated in the parish of Wiggenshall St. Mary the Virgin, about four miles from King's Lynn. The present residence has been erected at different periods, the centre having been originally the embattled gatehouse of a more ancient hall or manor-house, which was a very extensive brick building, erected, no doubt, by the family of Kerville, or Capervill, whose arms, with those of the Plowdens, were to be found thereon. The name of the parish is said to date from the thirteenth century, when one "Wiggenshale," a follower of the Conqueror, became owner of the estate of which the parish formed a part. The Kervilles were lords of the manor from the time of Richard I., till the year 1624, when the family became extinct. It then passed to the Berners, and in 1727 was sold to Sir Robert Brown, who was created a baronet in the fifth year of the reign of George II., and who was successively the king's resident at Venice, and paymaster of his Majesty's works; and also member of parliament for the borough of Ilchester. Sir Robert died, leaving no issue, and bequeathed the estate to his wife, Lady Brown, who was a member of the old Anglo-Irish family of Hesham, of the County of Kilkenny. From her the estate has passed through several members of this family to its present owner, who has made extensive improvements in the hall, and on the demesne generally.

LYNFORD HALL,

The Seat of Mrs. LYNE STEPHENS,

Is a splendid mansion, only recently completed. It is of Elizabethan style of architecture, and constructed of red brick and Little Casterton and Rotton stone. It was erected by the late Stephens Lyne Stephens, Esq., from the designs of Mr. William Burn, the architect; commenced in 1857 and completed in 1862. The chimney-pieces of the dining and drawing-rooms, the library, the carved doors, and much of the decorative work, were executed in Paris. Lynford Hall is distant about eight miles from Thetford.

MANNINGTON HALL,

The Seat of the Right Hon. the EARL OF ORFORD.

This manor was conveyed to the Walpole family about the year 1736, after the death of Sir Charles and Lady Potts, whose family had been settled here since the year 1270. The present Earl of Orford has considerably improved and added to the old manor-house, which now contains many portraits and pictures of great historical interest. Mannington is five miles from Aylsham.

MARHAM HOUSE,

The Seat of HENRY VILLEBOIS, ESQ.,

Situated about seven miles from Swaffham, is a neat and commodious mansion of modern construction.

MELTON CONSTABLE,

The Seat of the RIGHT HON. LORD HASTINGS.

This princely estate has been held by the Astley family for many centuries, and here was a fine old hall, said to date from the time of the Conquest, a portion of which still forms part of the offices to the present hall, which was built by Sir Jacob Astley in 1630, and to which many additions have been subsequently made. It is a noble square building, of brick and stone, with four fronts; and the chapel, grand staircase, and many of the apartments, ceilings, &c. are highly finished. In this hall are most valuable collections of articles of vertu, and antiques. Melton Constable is situated about six and a-half miles from Fakenham.

GREAT MELTON HALL,

The residence of the Rev. Henry Evans Lombe, is an ancient Elizabethan mansion, built in 1611 by one of the Anghuish family, and is situated about six miles from Norwich.

MERTON HALL,

The Seat of the Right Hon. LORD WALSHINGHAM.

In the time of Edward the Confessor, this estate belonged to the Saxon chief, Ailid; but at the time of the Norman Conquest it was seized by the victor, and by him bestowed upon Ralph Baynard, a companion in his invasion. The heiress of Ralph Baynard married Sir Thomas de Grey, who settled here in 1337. His descendant, Sir William de Grey, was born at Merton in 1719, and after having successively filled the offices of Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was, on October 17th, 1780, created Baron Walsingham. Merton Hall is a fine Elizabethan brick mansion, which was rebuilt in 1610, thoroughly repaired about thirty years ago, and has since been enlarged by the present Lord Walsingham. It is distant about two miles from Watton.

MIDDLETON TOWER,

The Seat of LEWIS WILLIAM JARVIS, ESQ.

The ancient and celebrated family of Scales, who founded this castle, were Lords of the Manor of Middleton at a very early period, and probably in the reign of Henry II. erected the building then known as Tyrrington Hall, of which the gate-house, shown in our view, is probably a portion. This Tower is a lofty and massive brick pile, with stone quoins, seventy-two feet in height, fifty-four in length, and thirty-three in breadth. Lord Scales obtained the manor in marriage with the heiress of Jeffery de Lisewis, and the family were seated here till the reign of Edward IV., when their heiress married Earl Rivers, from whom the estate passed through various families to its present owner, who has restored and added considerably to its magnificent appearance. It is situated about four miles from Lynn, and seen from the railway station at Middleton, it has a very attractive and imposing appearance.

NARBOROUGH HALL,

The Seat of R. MARRIOTT, ESQ.

This Mansion was built by Judge Spelman, in the reign of Henry VIII., and had formerly a moat surrounding it. It was once famous for the large collection of ancient and modern coins and medals it contained, which was said to be the most valuable in Europe. It is situated about five miles from Swaffham.

NECTON HALL,

The Seat of COLONEL MASON,

Is distant from Swaffham four miles. The Mason family have been settled here since 1462.

ONBURGH CASTLE,

The Seat of SIR HENRY BEDINGFIELD, BART.

Is a fine specimen of the architecture of the olden time. It was built in the latter end of the 15th century by Sir Edmund Bedingfield, who was knighted at the coronation of Richard III. in 1483, and who had the previous year obtained a grant or patent from Edward IV., dated July 3, 1482, to erect a manor-house with towers, battlements, machicolations, &c. It is built of brick, and was originally of a square form, enclosing a court 118 feet long and 92 feet broad, round which the apartments were ranged. The entrance is over a bridge (formerly a drawbridge), through an arched gateway between two majestic octagonal towers, eighty feet high. In the western tower is a winding staircase, beautifully turned, and lighted by quatrefoil eyelet-holes. The other tower is divided into four stories, each forming an octagonal room, with arched ceilings, stone window-frames, and stone fire-places. The archway between the towers is supported by numerous quoins, and over it is a large and handsome room, thirty-three feet long by twenty feet broad, called the "King's Room," having one window to the north, and two bay windows to the south; the floor is paved with small, fine bricks, and the walls are covered with very curious tapestry, which exhibits several figures of princes, and ladies and gentlemen, of the

time of Henry VII., who is supposed to have lodged in this apartment when he visited Onburgh. Queen Elizabeth once visited this famous hall, and lodged in the apartment over the king's room. The great banquetting-room, which stood on the south side of the quadrangle, was taken down in 1788. It was fifty-six feet long and twenty-nine feet wide, and had an arched oak roof, resembling that in Westminster Hall, and two oriel windows. The outer walls of the hall stand in the broad and deep moat, fifty-two feet in breadth, and ten feet in depth, which is well supplied from the adjacent rivulet. Onburgh is distant three miles from Stokely Ferry.

QUIDDENHAM HALL,

The Seat of the Right Hon. the EARL OF ALBERMARLE,

About two miles from East Harling. The estate, originally belonging to William de Quiddenham, finally passed into the hands of two sisters, of the name of Holland, and was by them sold to Mr. Bristoe, a merchant, who sold it, in 1762, to George, third Earl of Albermarle, the descendant of a noble Dutch family, that came over to England with William III. The house is large, and principally built of brick. The park front comprises five divisions; the two wings project with a slight curve, and the centre is thrown back, the lower part being brought parallel to the rest of the front by a stone portico, of the Doric order, surmounted with balustrades. The garden front also consists of a centre, and two wings, the centre having four Ionic columns, that support an entablature and pediment, while at the wing are two corresponding pilasters.

RACKHEATH HALL,

The Seat of SIR HENRY J. STACEY, BART.

Is a handsome white brick mansion, in the Italian style, which has been much improved by its present owner. The house contains some fine paintings, amongst which are a Vandeyck, and a very valuable Rubens, representing Coriolanus before Rome. The chief entrance to the park is through the elegant iron gates from the Great Exhibition of 1851. It is distant four and a-half miles from Norwich.

RAYNHAM HALL,

The Seat of the Most Hon. the MARQUIS TOWNSHEND,

Is three miles from Fakenham. The estate came into the possession of the Townshend family as early as the reign of Henry I., by the marriage of Frederic Townshend, a noble Norman, to Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas de Gravill. Sir Roger Townshend, in 1630, built the present edifice, after a plan of Inigo Jones. Charles, the second Viscount Townshend, modernised the mansion, added a wing, and altered the principal apartments. It contains a valuable and choice collection of pictures, including the far-famed Salvator Rosa, given to Charles, Lord Viscount Townshend, Secretary of State, by Frederick the Great.

SALL HALL,

The Seat of the Rev. SIR EDWARD REPPS JODRELL, BART.

The old hall at Sall was situated at the north-east end of the parish, and was for many generations the seat of the Repps family. The present hall was built in 1761, by Edward Hall, Esq., M.P., who married a great grandmother of the present baronet, who succeeded his father in 1861. Sall is a mile and a-half distant from Reppham.

SANDRINGHAM HALL,

The Seat of Hrs ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Of this mansion we have given two views, and though many alterations and extensions will no doubt be made from time to time, to meet the requirements of the Prince's establishment, it is not probable that the general appearance of the present hall will be altered. The Sandringham estate was purchased by His Royal Highness in 1862, for the sum of £200,000, of the Hon. C. S. Cowper; and since that time, improvements thereon have been in constant progress.

TAVERHAM HALL,

The Seat of the Rev. JOHN NATHANIEL MICKLETHWAIT,
Distant five and a-half miles from Norwich, is a newly-erected Tudor mansion, built of red brick with stone dressings. The apartments are spacious and lofty, and have finely moulded ceilings. The house contains several valuable paintings.

THURSFORD HALL,

The Seat of JOSEPH J. SCOTT-CHAD, Esq.,

Is a house of the period of Queen Elizabeth, and was built in 1688, on the site of a still older one. The elevation presents a long embattled front, broken by three large projecting bay windows, to the height of two storeys; the intervening space is also occupied by two mullioned windows. Many alterations have been made by successive owners. The porch, with its columns, pediments, and circular arch of entrance, is of a more modern character. The large piers, surmounted with halls, at the gate to the office, are probably of the same date. In the reign of Charles II. it was the residence of Thomas Guybon, Esq. In 1753 it was bought by George Chad, Esq., Recorder of Lynn, who retired here from the arduous duties of his profession. He was created a baronet in 1791. From his son, Sir Charles Chad, it passed in 1855 to his great nephew, the present owner, by whom it has recently been nearly rebuilt, and who has made large additions to and improvements in it. It is distant five miles from Fakenham.

WESTACRE HIGH HOUSE,

The Seat of ANTHONY HAMOND, Esq.,

Is said to derive its name from the circumstance of its being situated on some of the highest ground in the county of Norfolk. It is distant six and a-half miles from Swaffham.

WESTON HOUSE,

The Seat of Lieut.-Col. HAMBLETON FRANCIS CUSTANCE,

Is situated about five miles from Reepham, and on the turnpike road from Norwich to Fakenham. The Weston estate first came into the possession of the Custance family in 1736, and the old hall, now a farm-house, which was built by their predecessors, the Rokewoods (who had the estate from a very early period) and added to by an ancestor of the present owner, was partially pulled down and the present house built, under the direction of Mr. Hawkins, the architect, in 1779-80. The interior fittings are more elegant than the plainness of the exterior would lead one to expect, and the house contains several handsome rooms, in which are some valuable paintings, among others, a fine picture by West. The marble decorations were brought from Rome.

WESTWICK HOUSE,

The Seat of JOHN BERNET LILRE, Esq.,

Is within three miles of North Walsham, and has been considered one of the most delightfully situated seats in the county. It was erected in the reign of Queen Anne, by John Bernet, Esq.

GREAT WITCHINGHAM HALL,

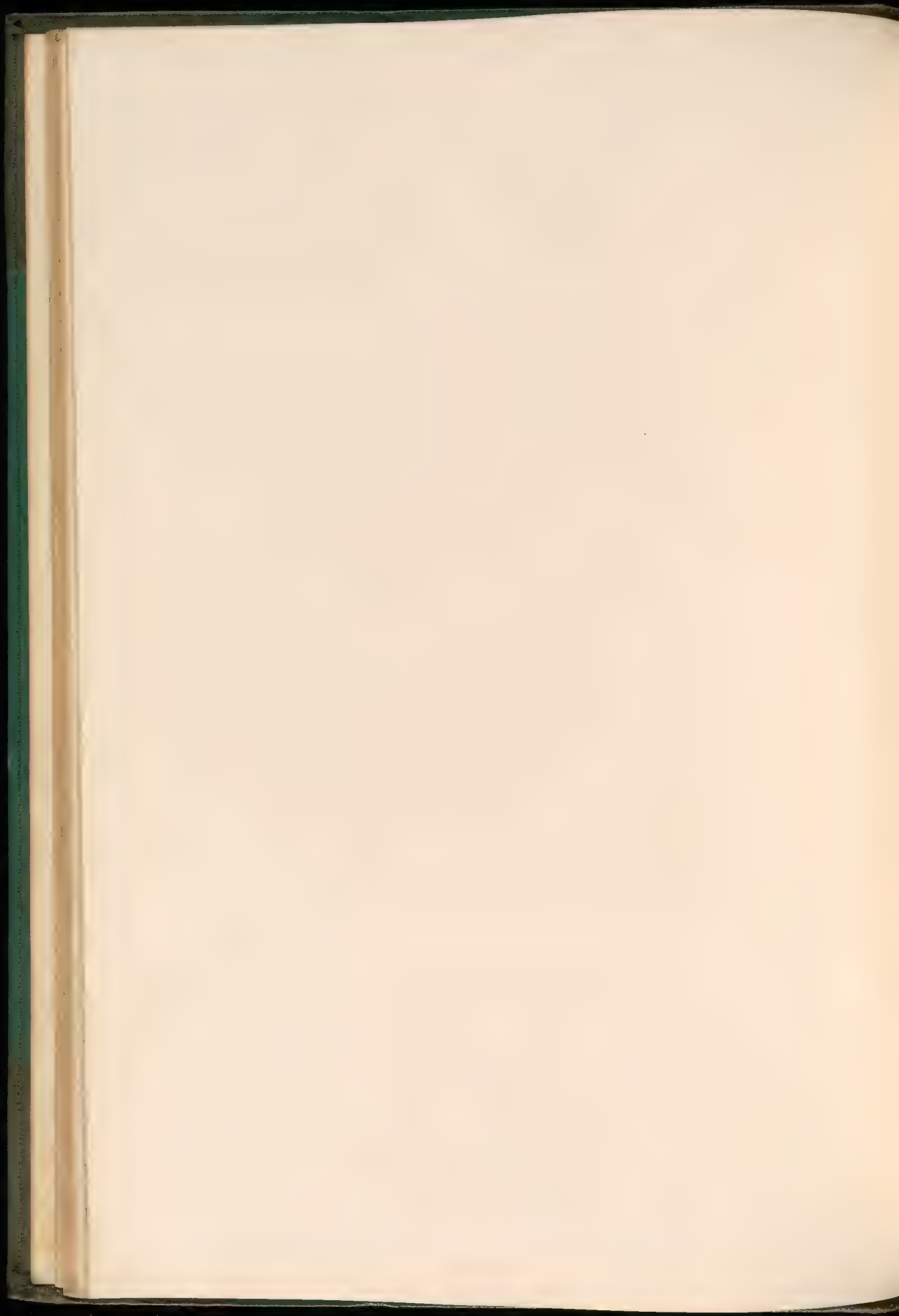
The Seat of HENRY KETT TOMPSON, Esq.,

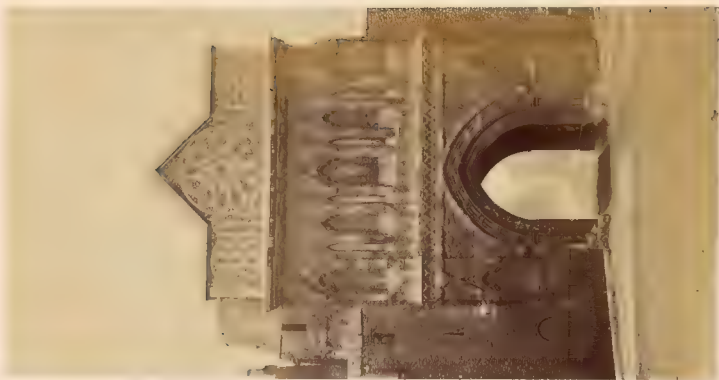
Is situated about three miles and-half south of Reepham, near Lenwade Bridge, and is a large brick mansion, with embattled towers.



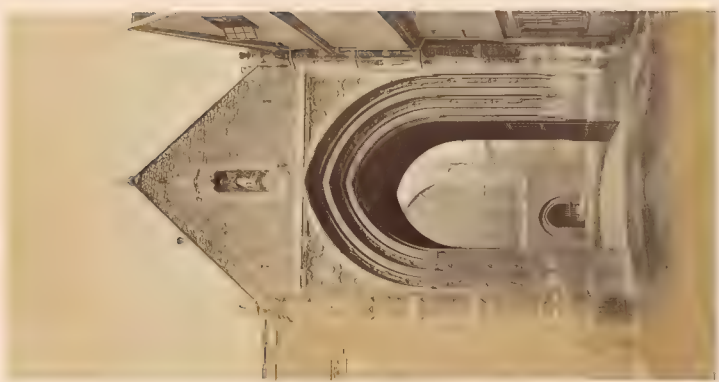








Archway, Rome, Italy



Archway, Rome, Italy









THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

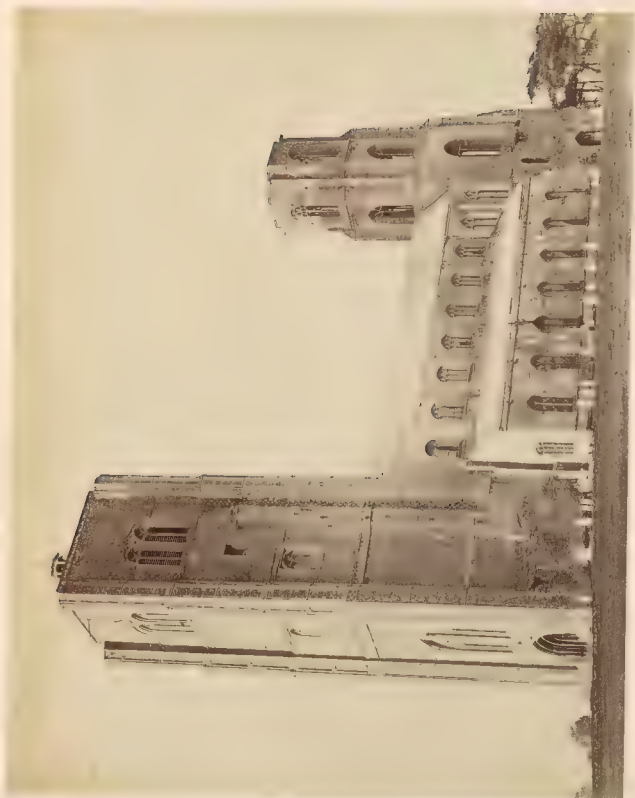
View from the West, taken from the corner of the lot.





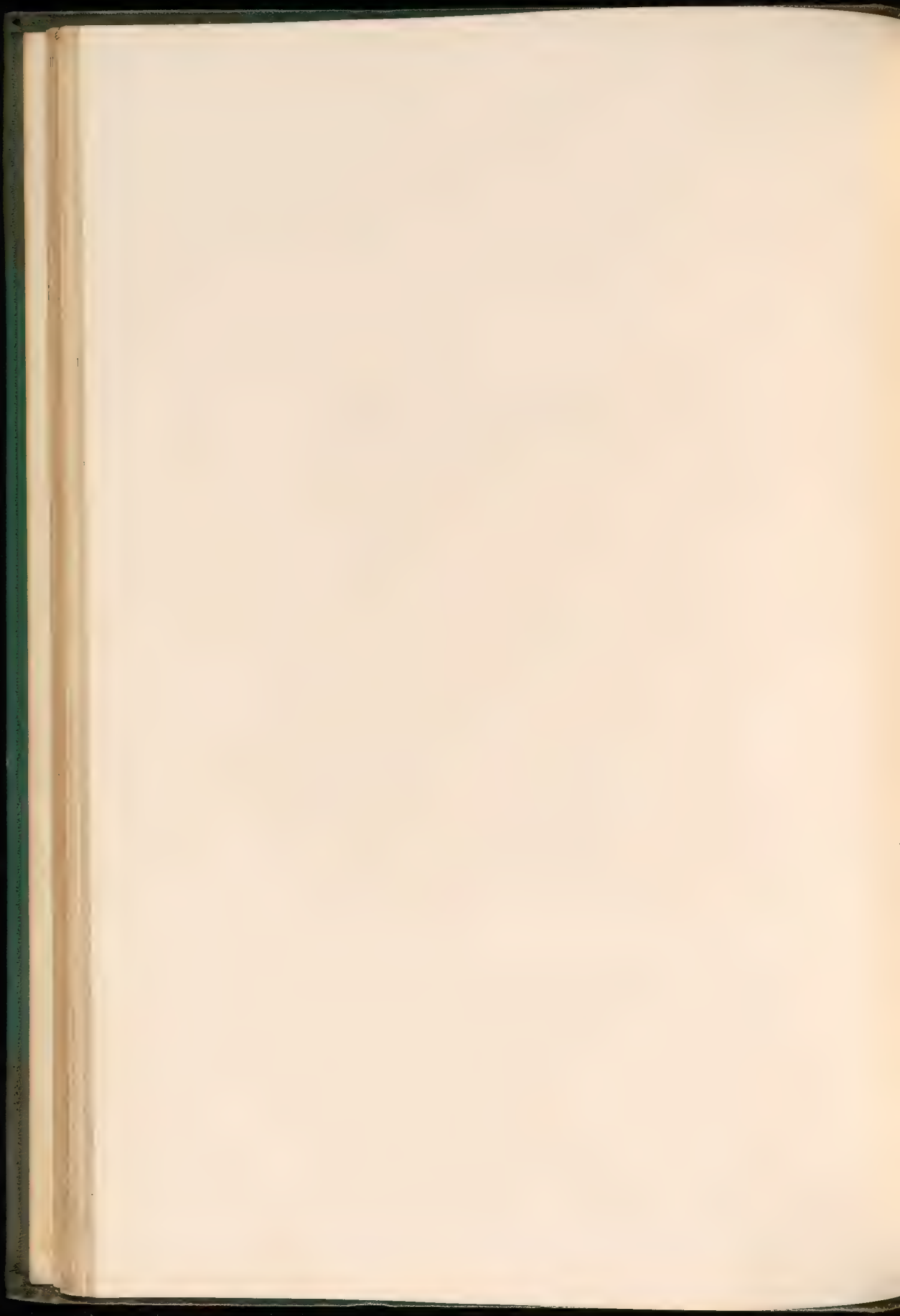
THE CHURCH OF ST. JULIAN, ST. JULIAN'S, DURHAM, ENGLAND





THE STATE HOUSE, ALBANY, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y. THE STATE HOUSE, ALBANY, N. Y.





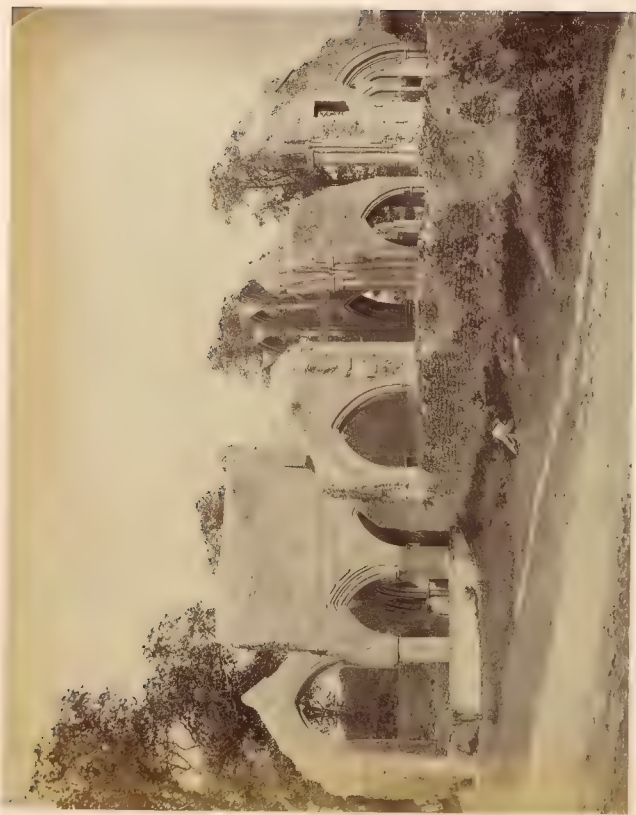




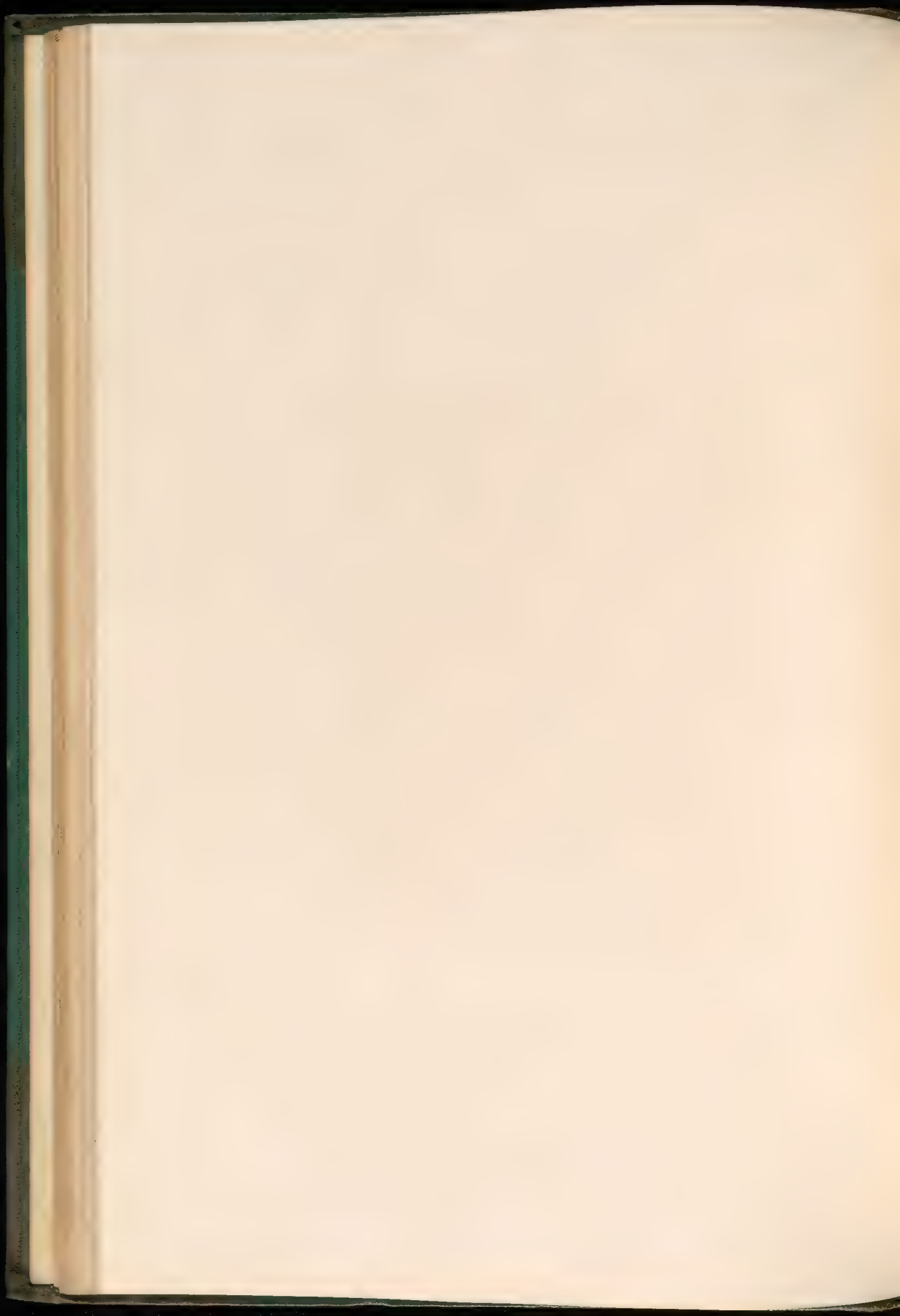
THE RUINS OF THE CATHEDRAL AT BATH

THE RUINS OF THE CATHEDRAL AT BATH





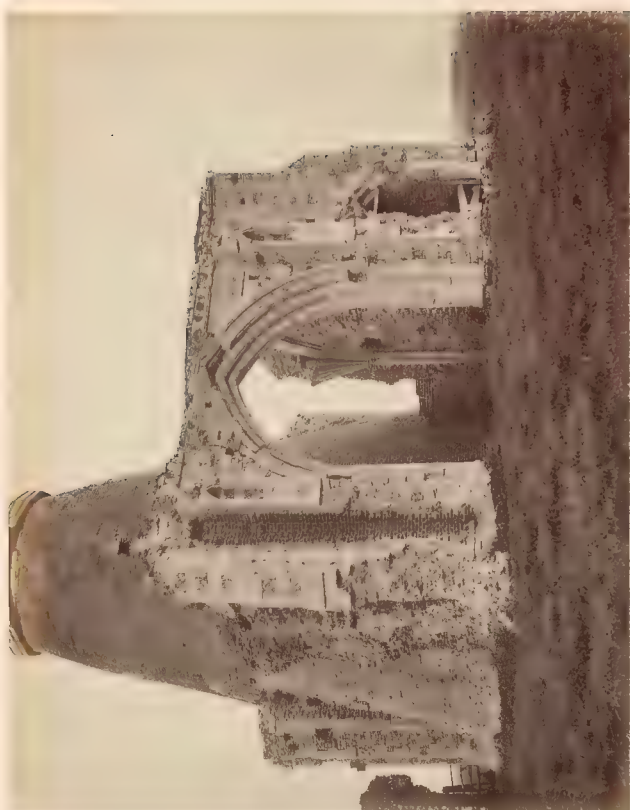
BRIDGE, 1870, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASH. D.C.



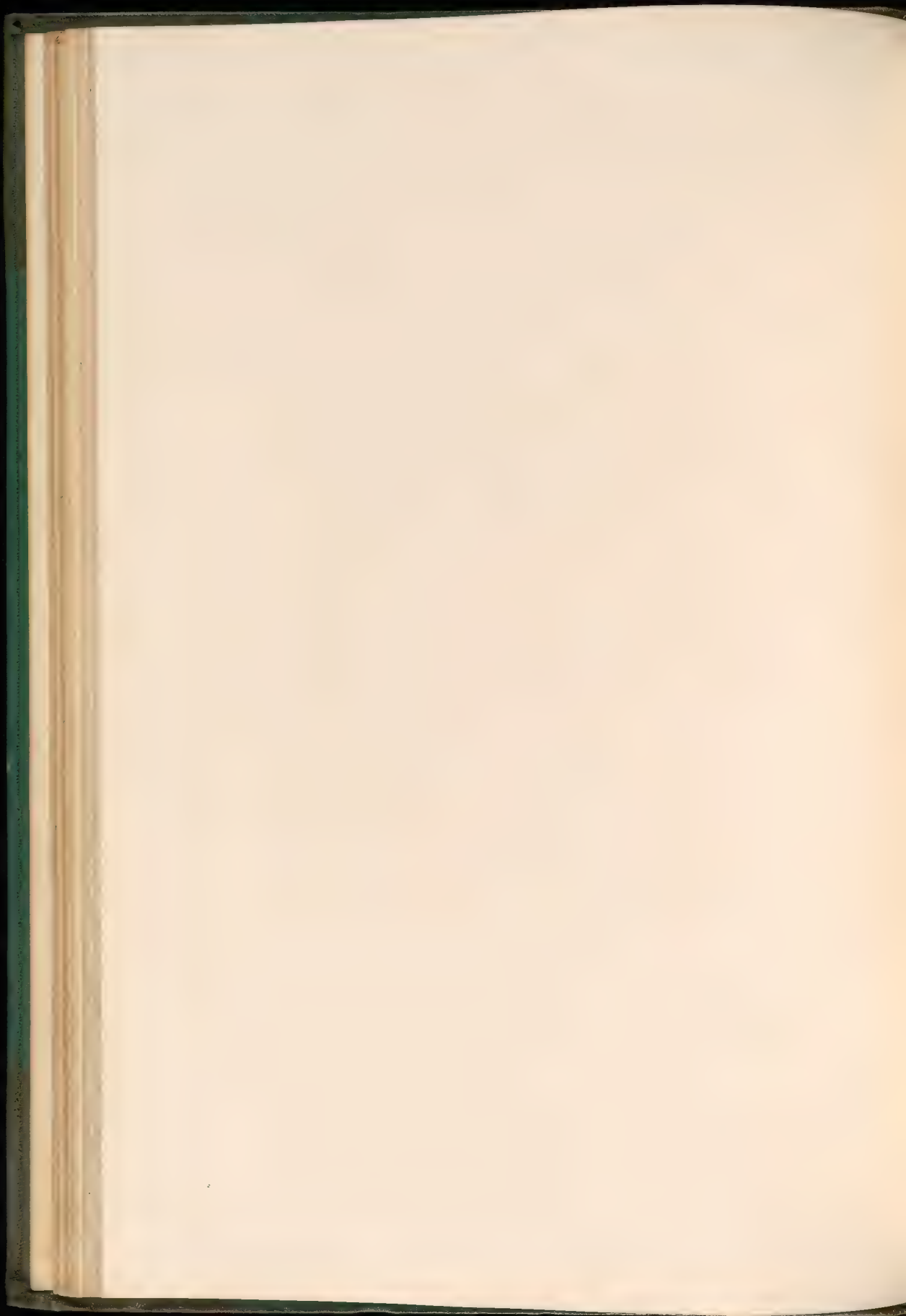


445 46 17 1 5702. 4' 0. 28' 2. 1. 1





THE TEMPLE OF BEL, BABYLON.













St. John's Cathedral, New York City













24. 20. 1941. * (1st STREET VORGL. H. B. 20. 10. 1941. 20. 10. 1941)





THE MONUMENT TO THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN



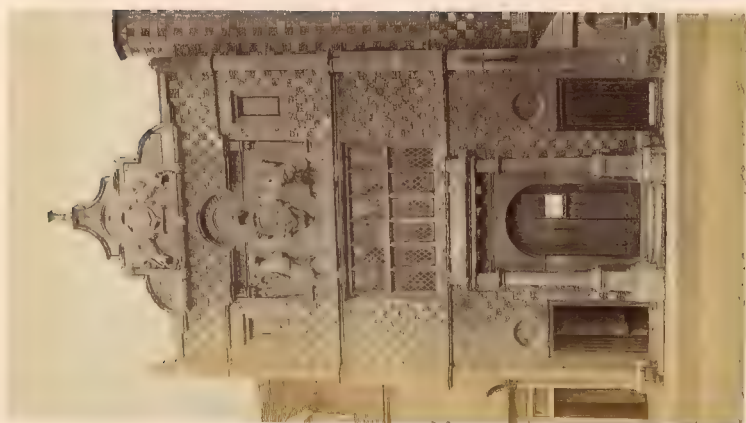
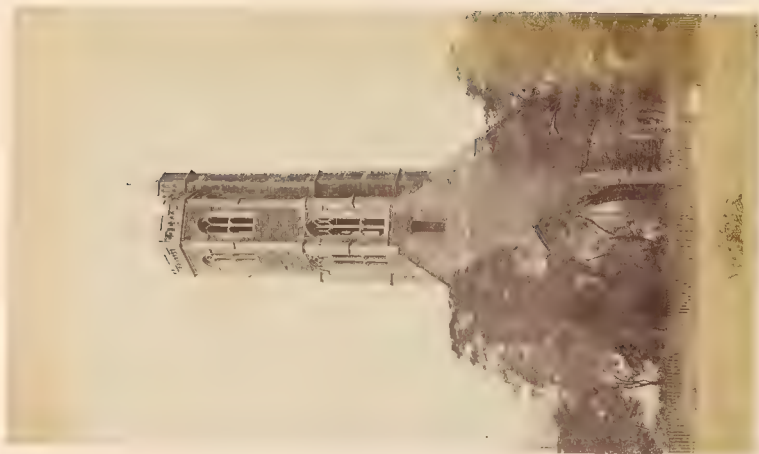






Fig. 10. The Archway of the Church of St. John, 1892.





1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689

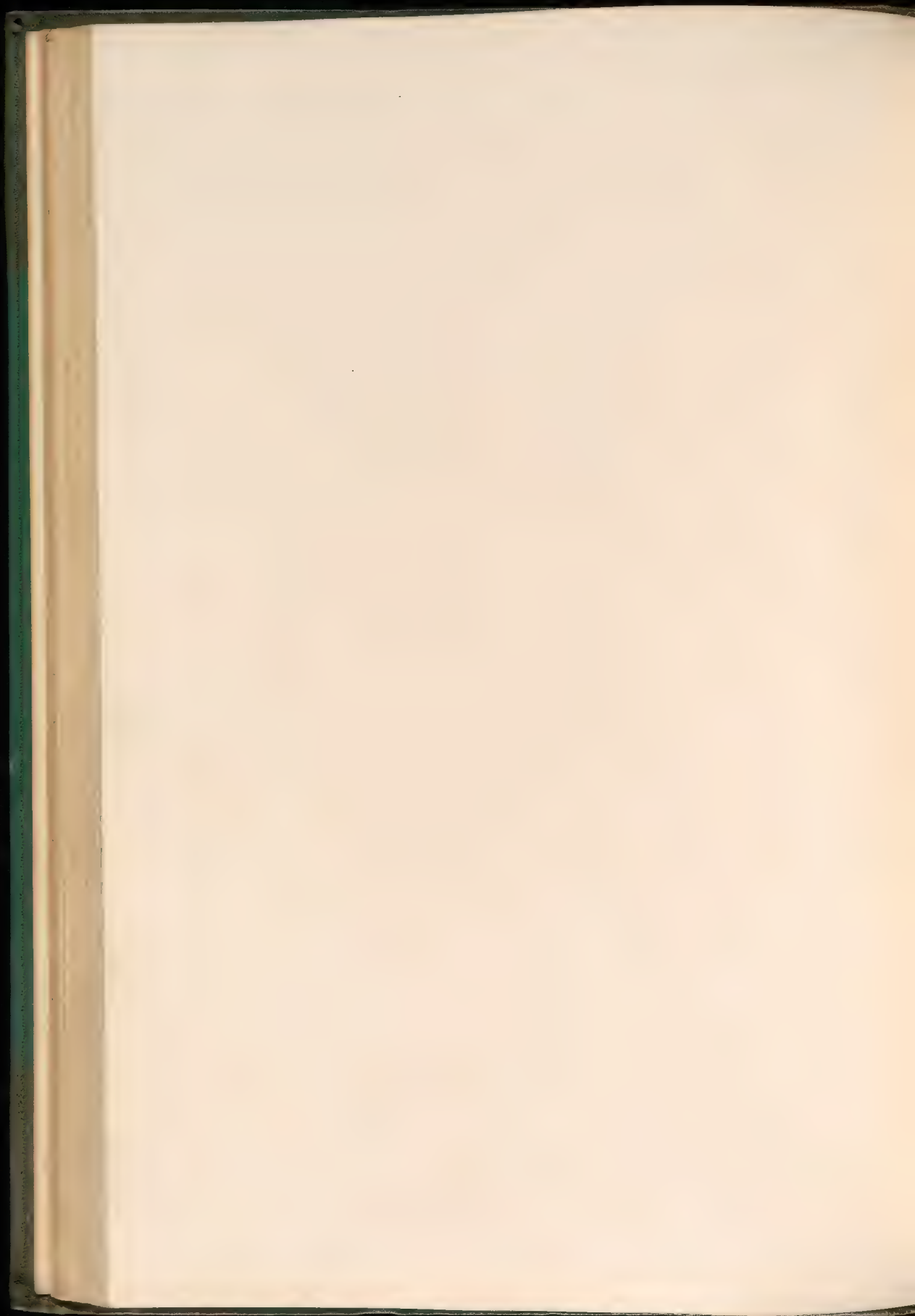




THE HOUSE OF THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN









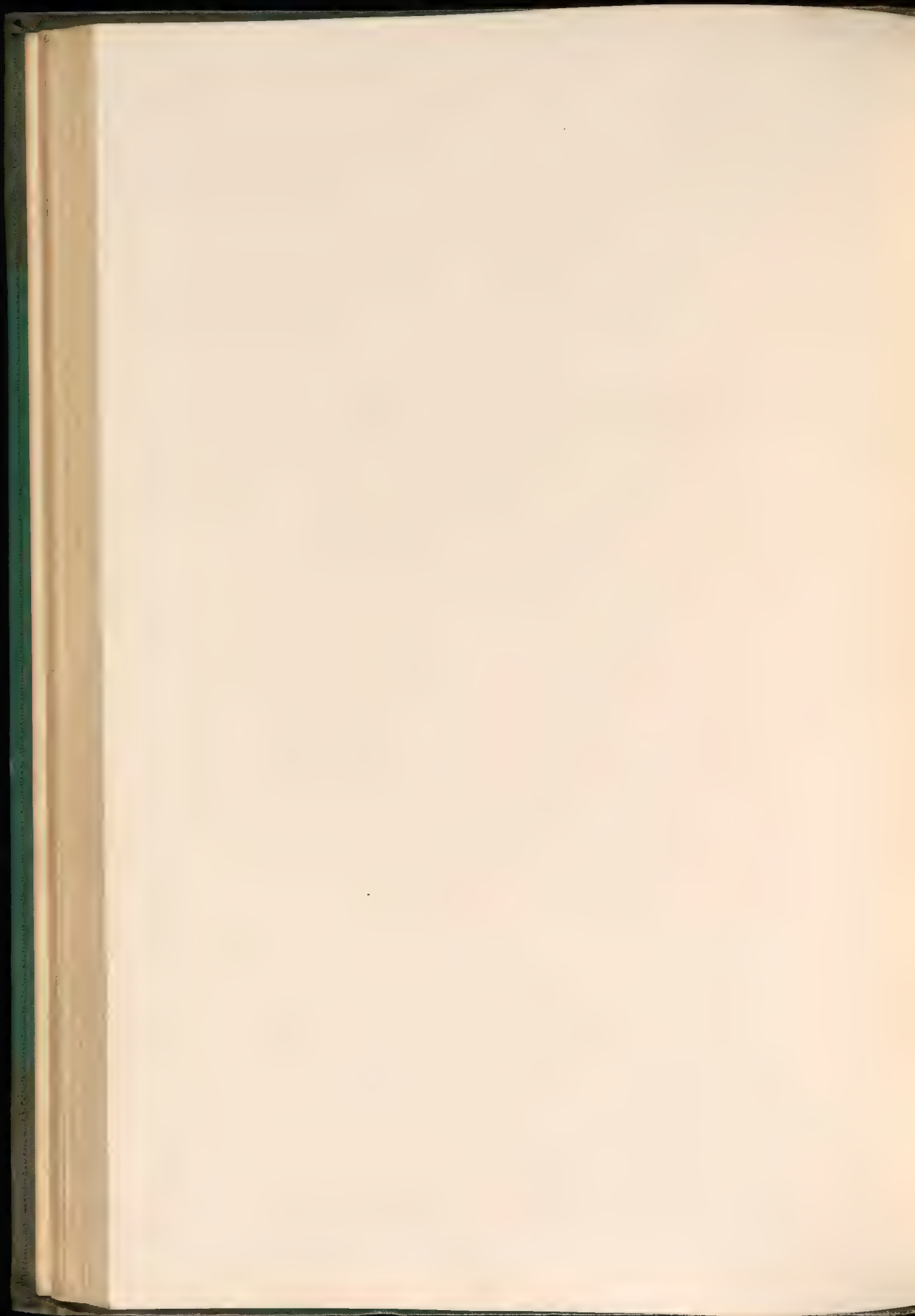




THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



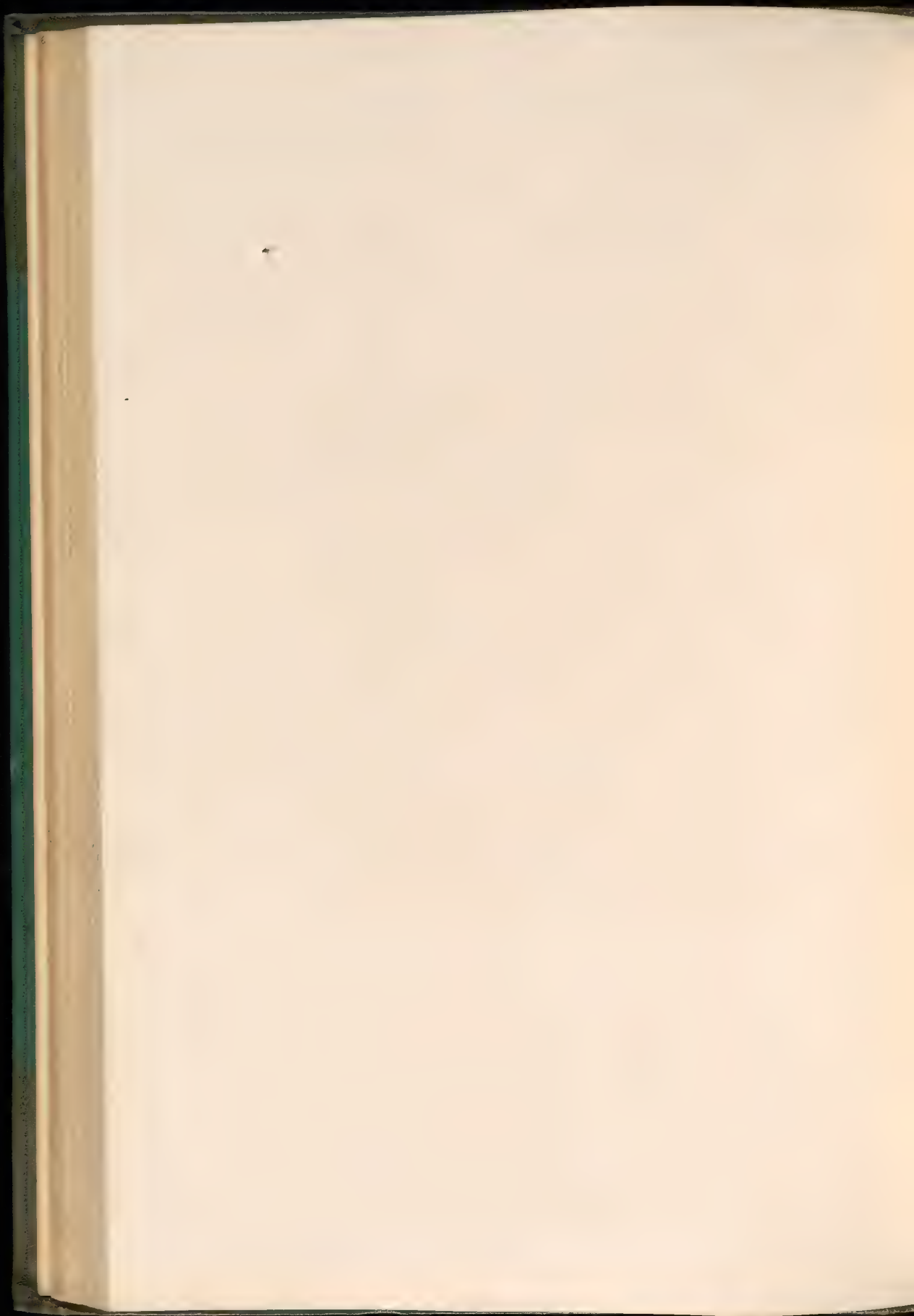




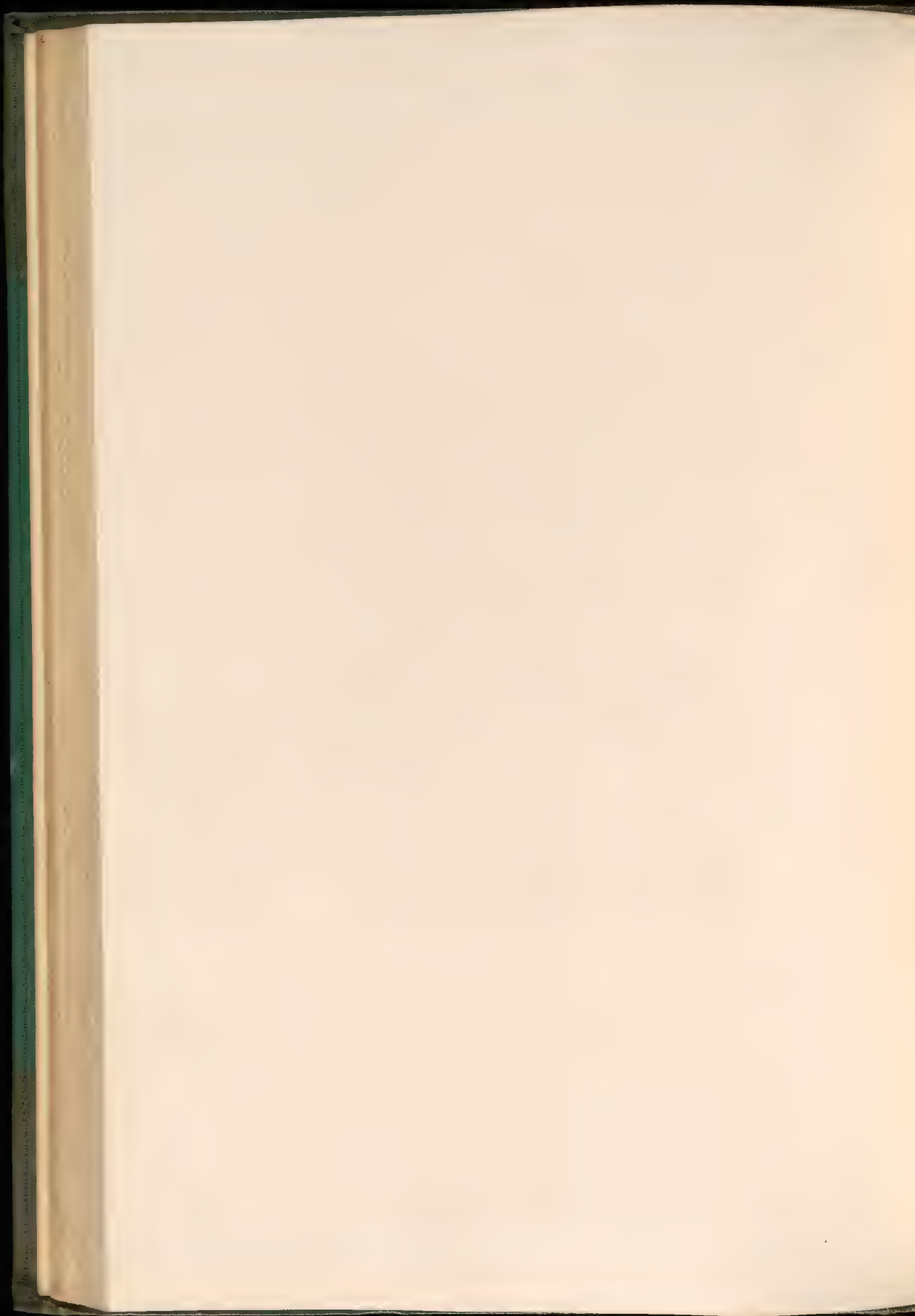


THE CAPITOL BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

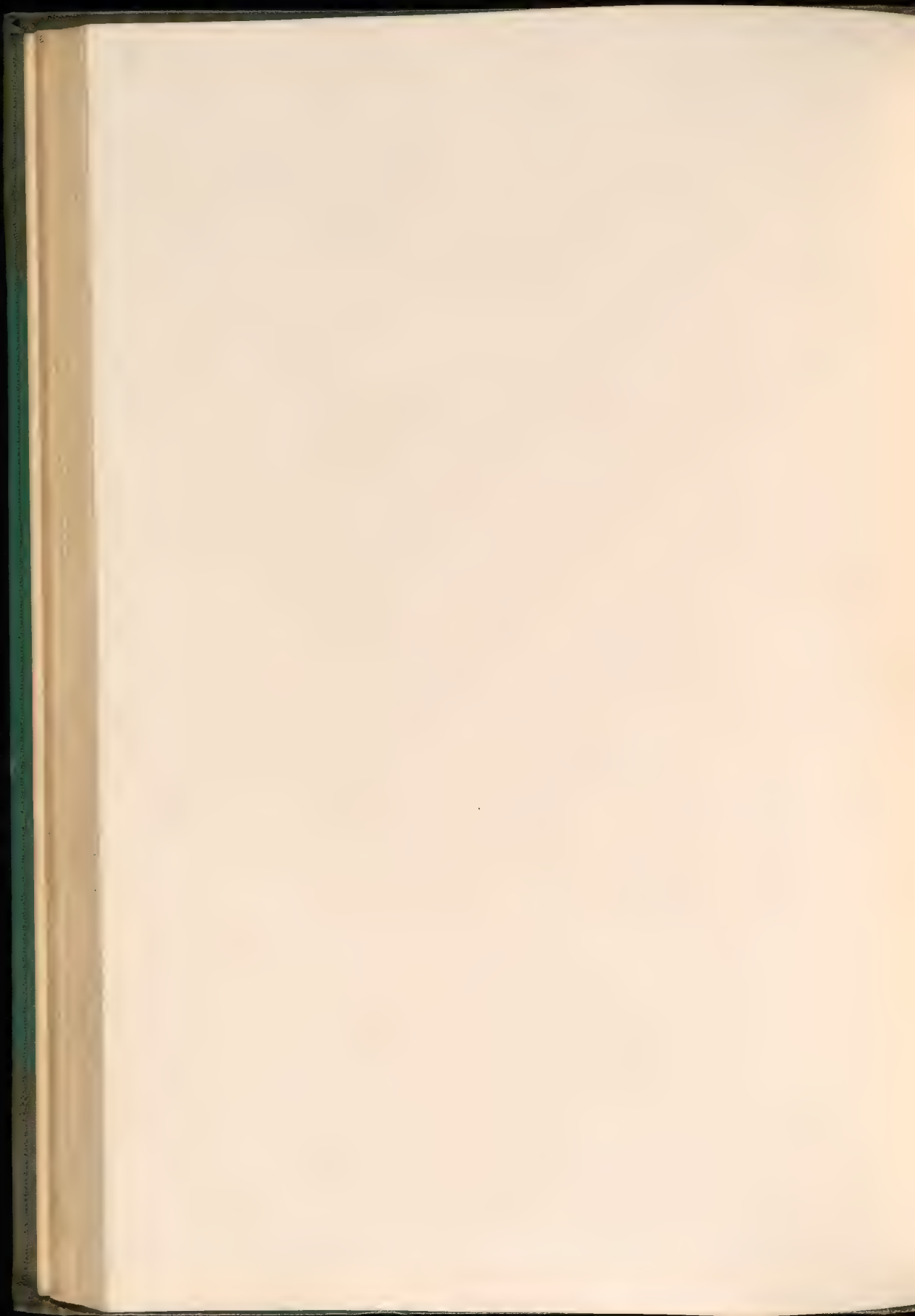






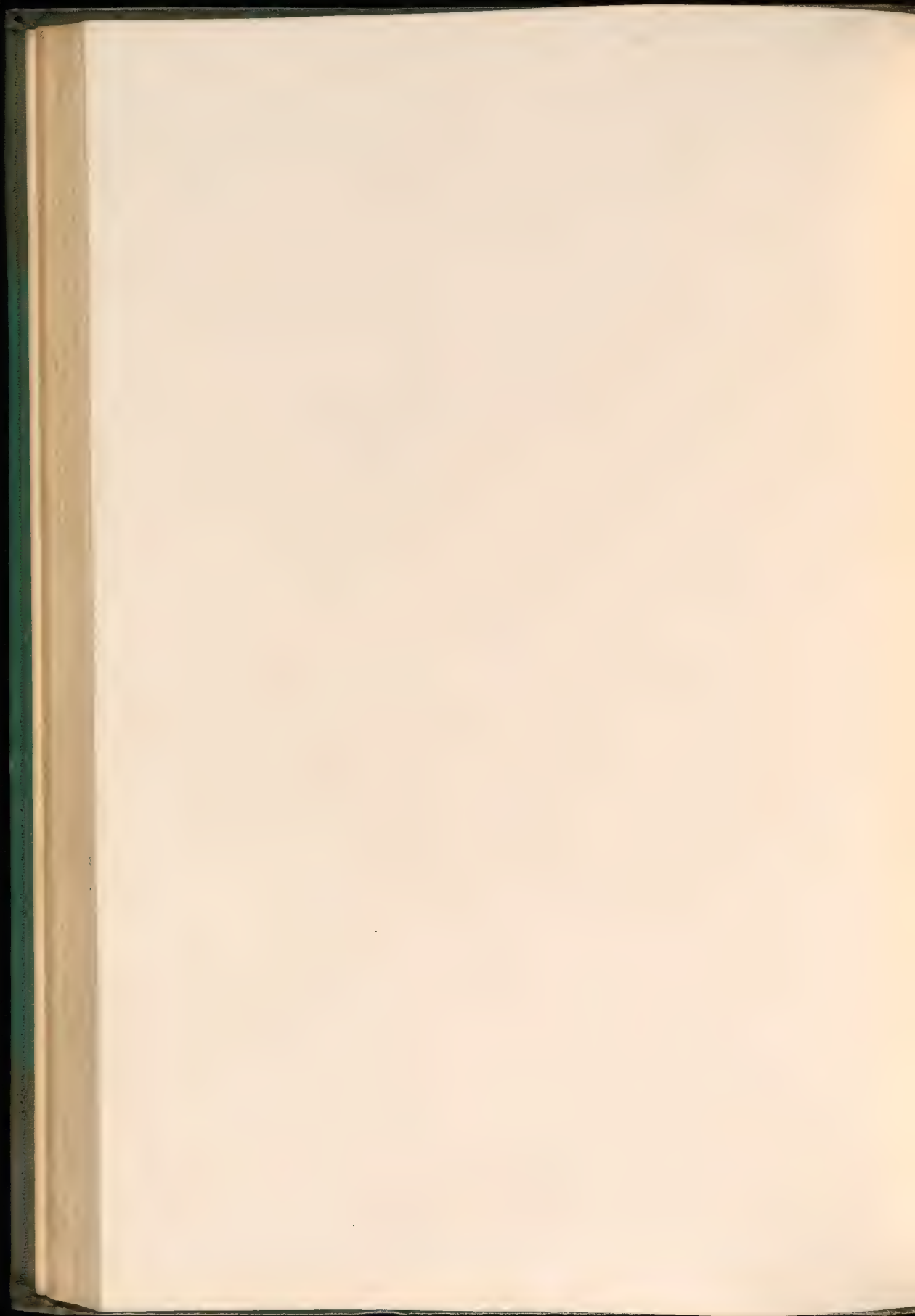








THE SCHOOL BUILDING, 1875.



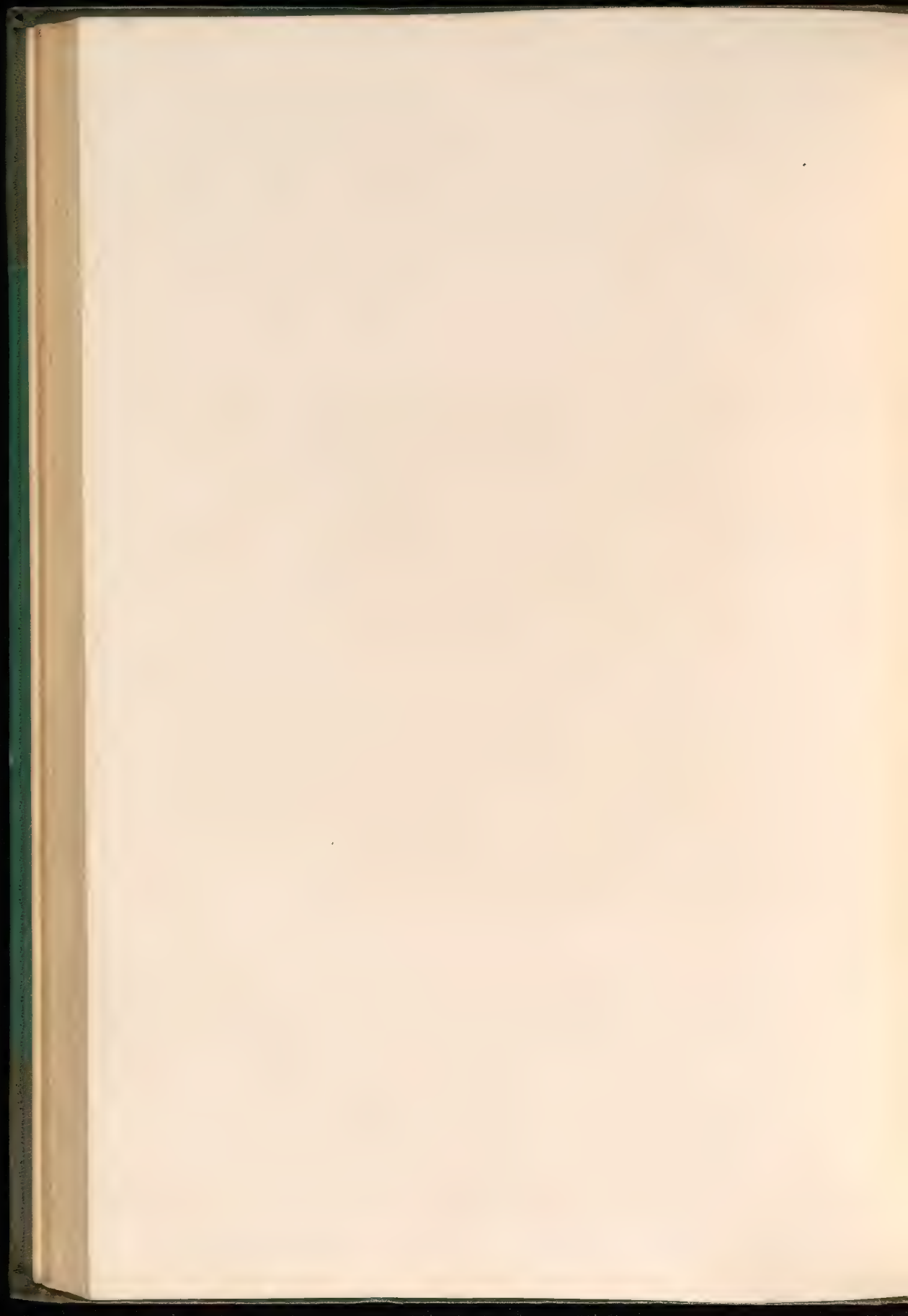


224. 48. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.



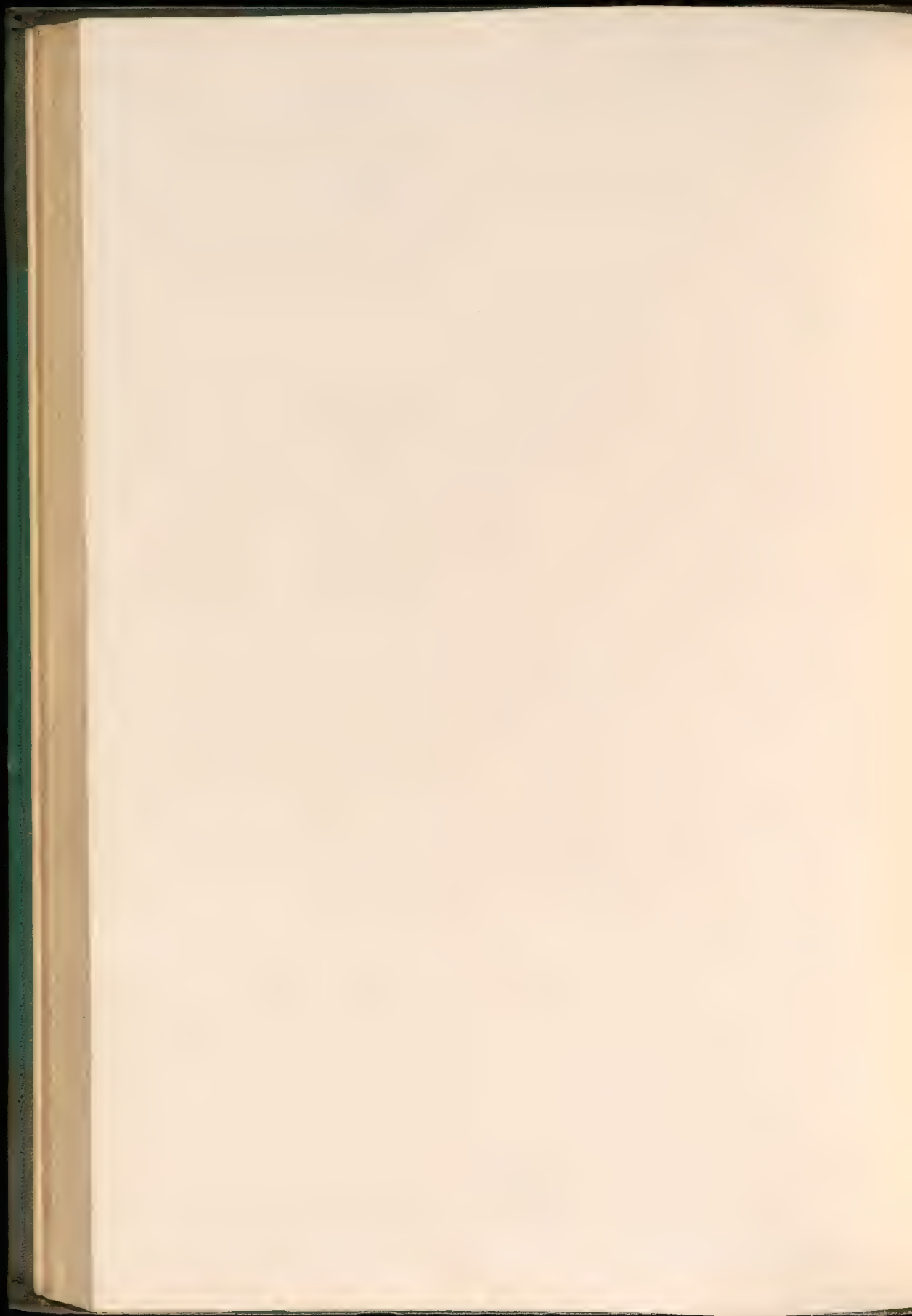


THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.



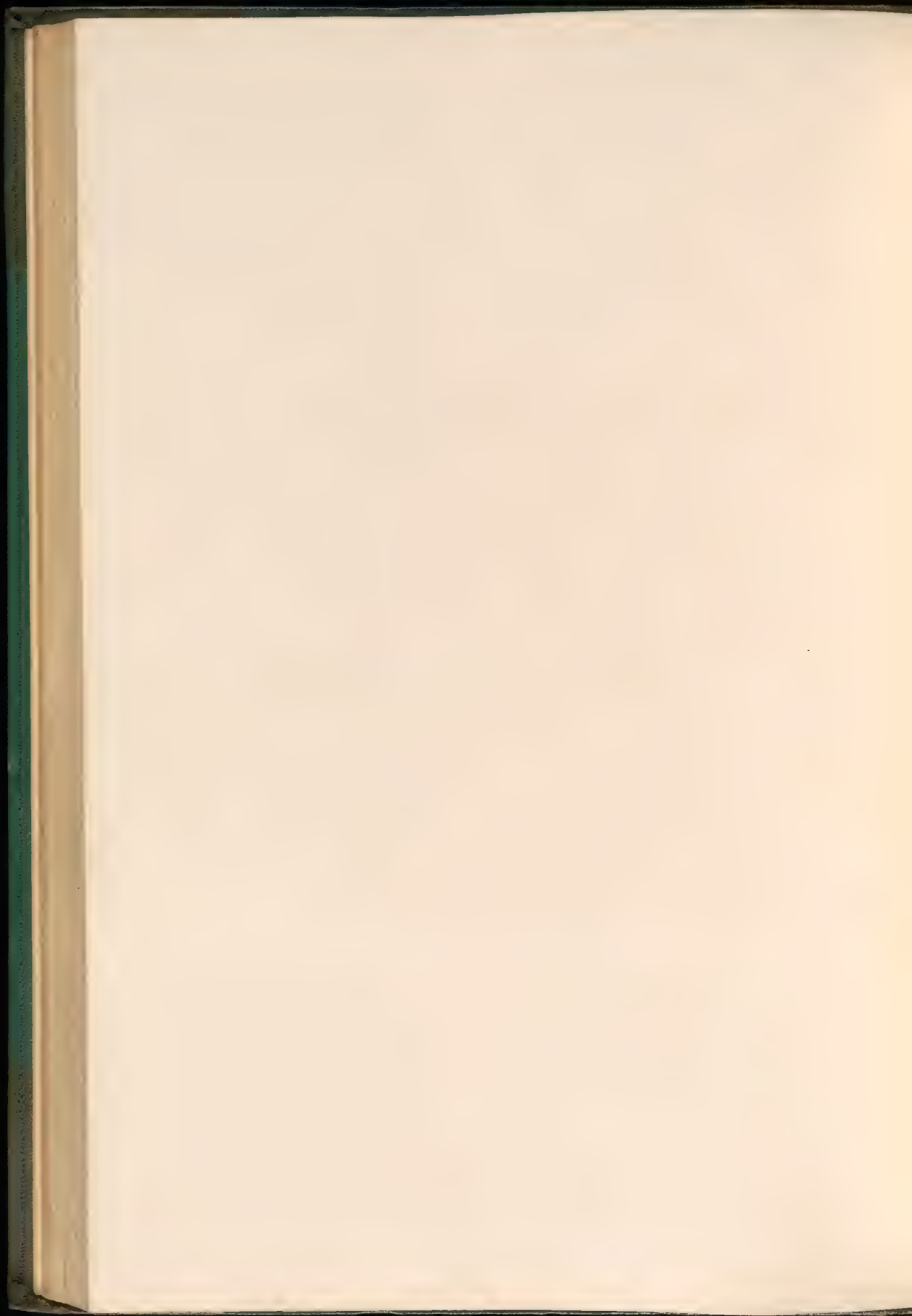


THE HOUSE OF LORDS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.



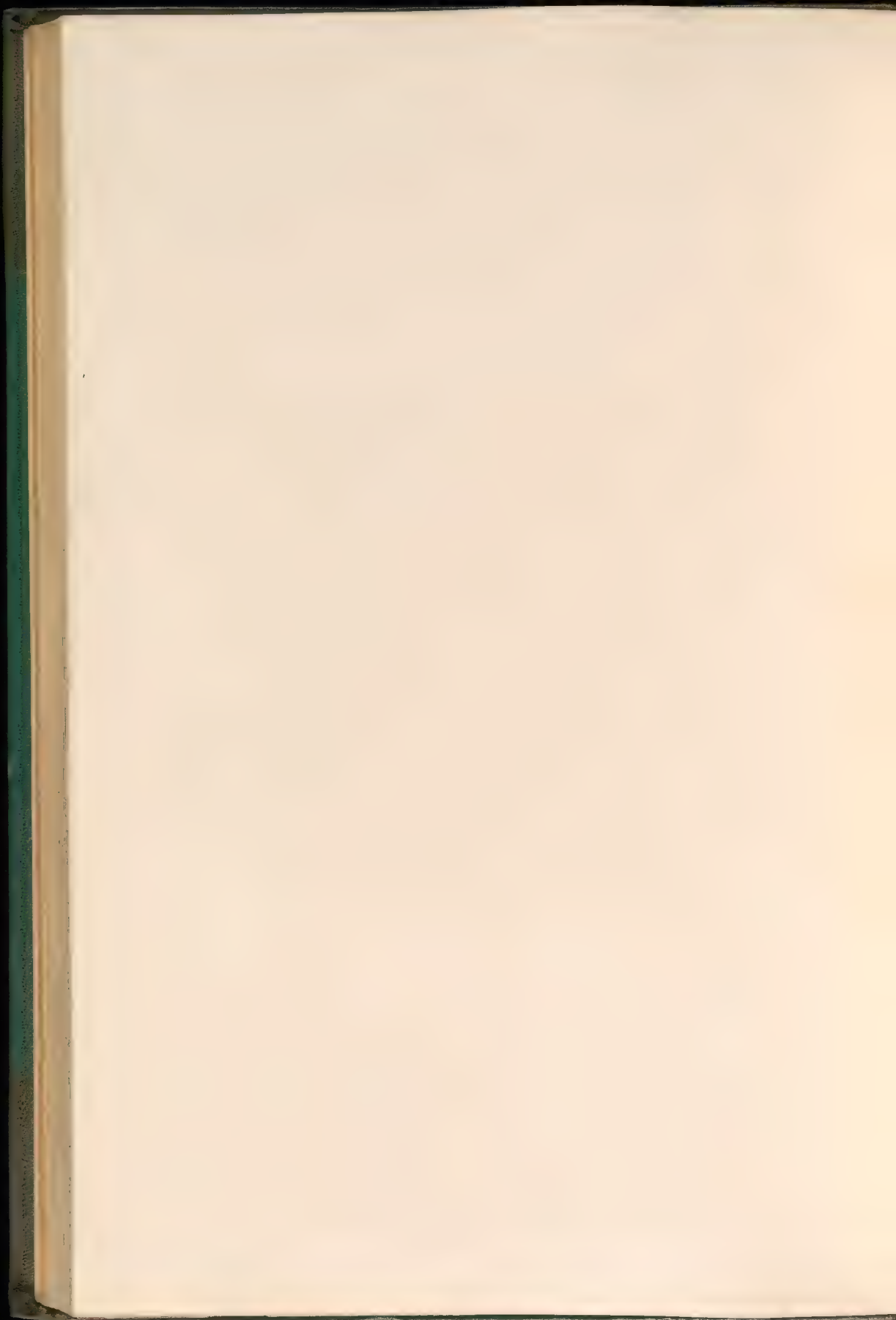


THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C.



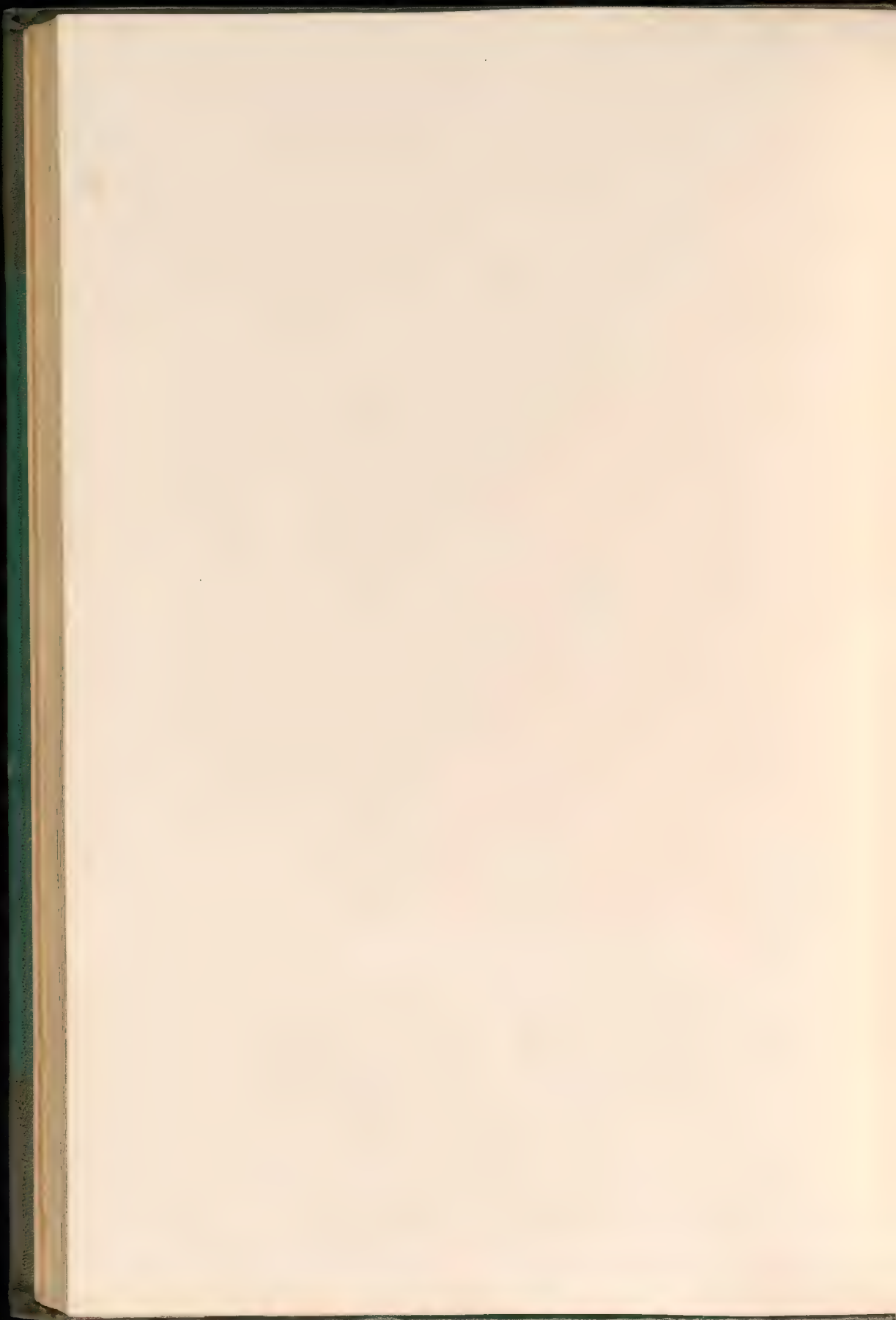


THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



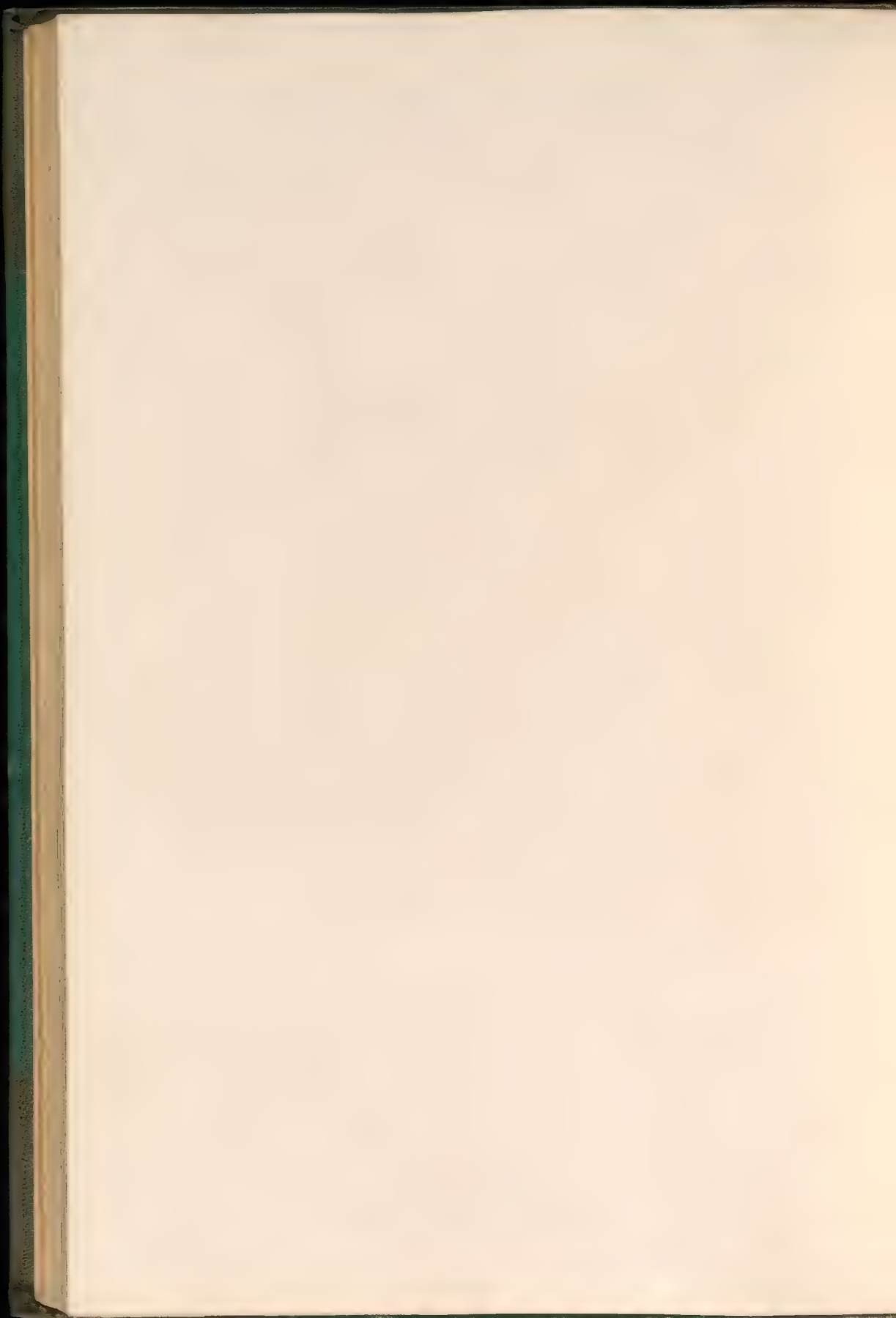


View of the old building from the east



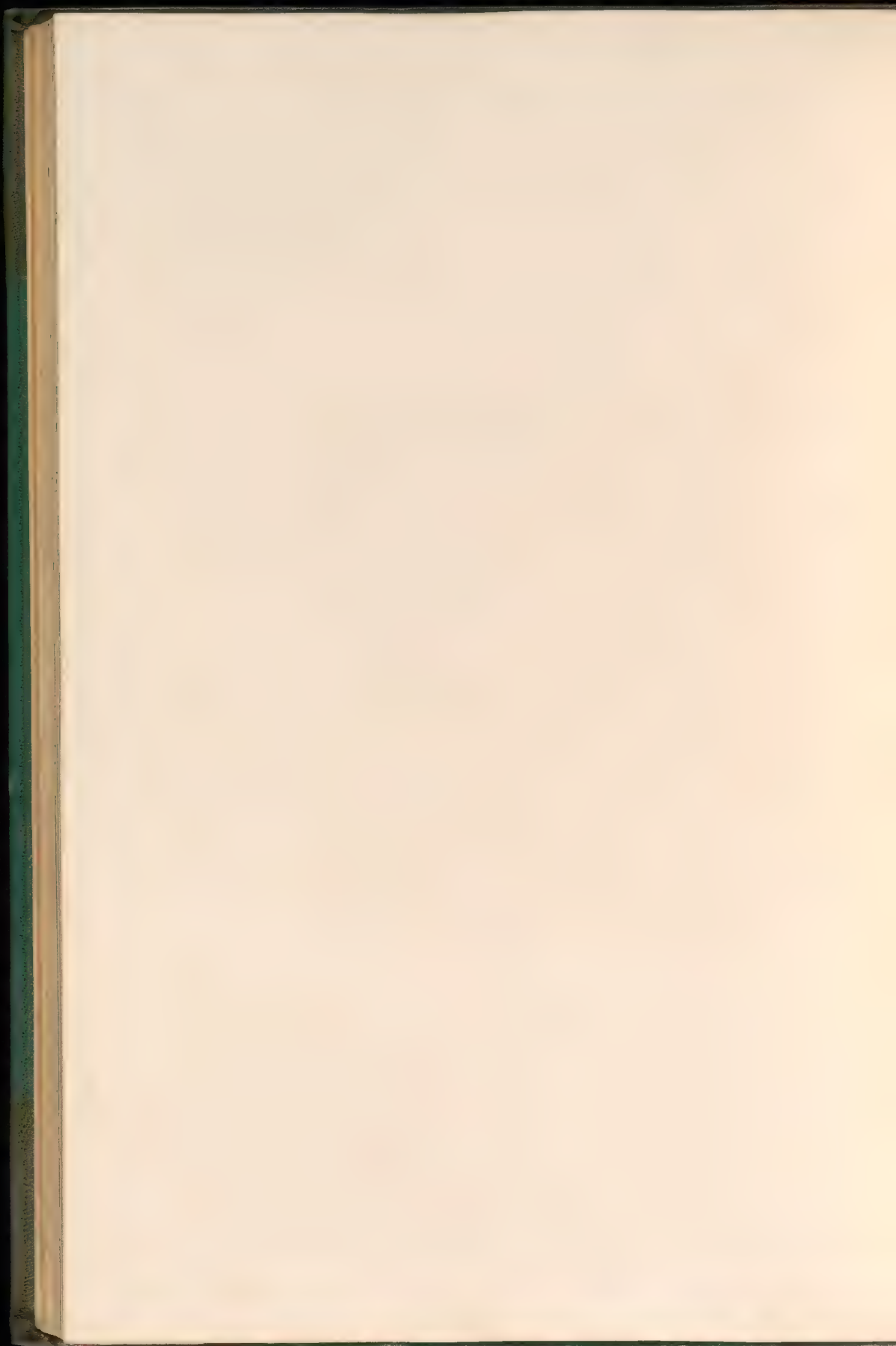


MAISON "21, 22" 14. SIMILY BUNNICHAN FRODO ROAD, 17. CHURCH



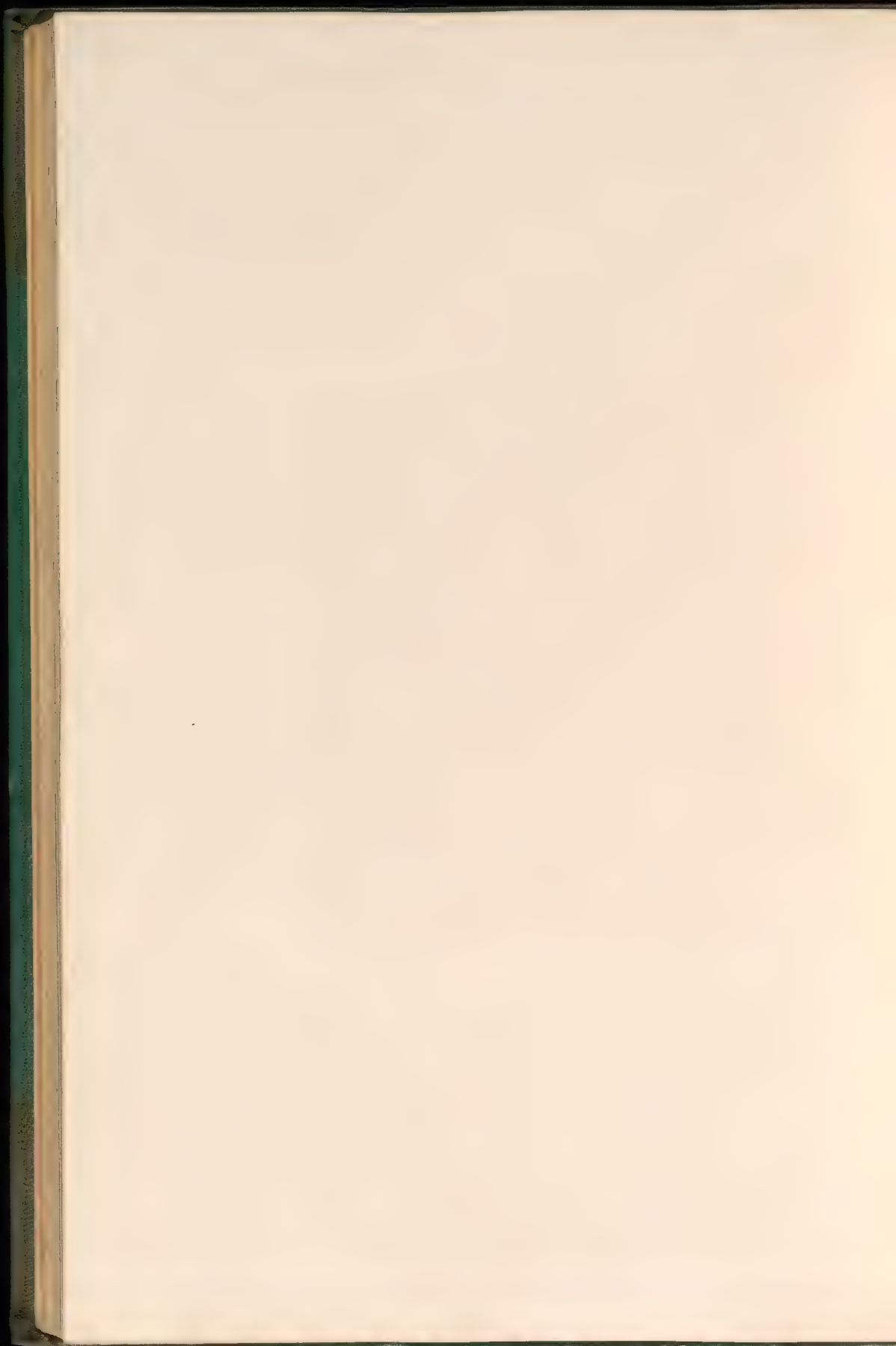


THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



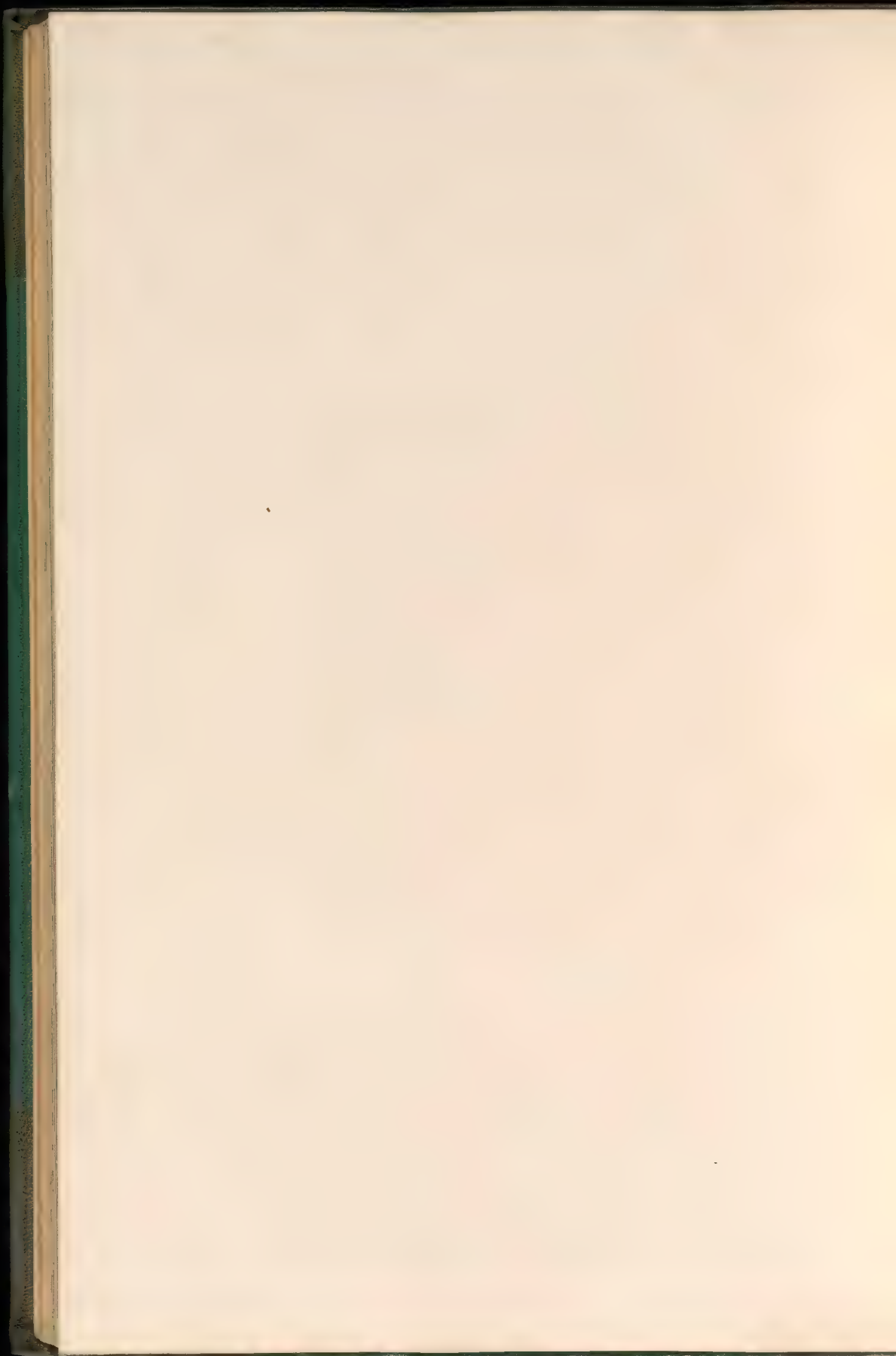


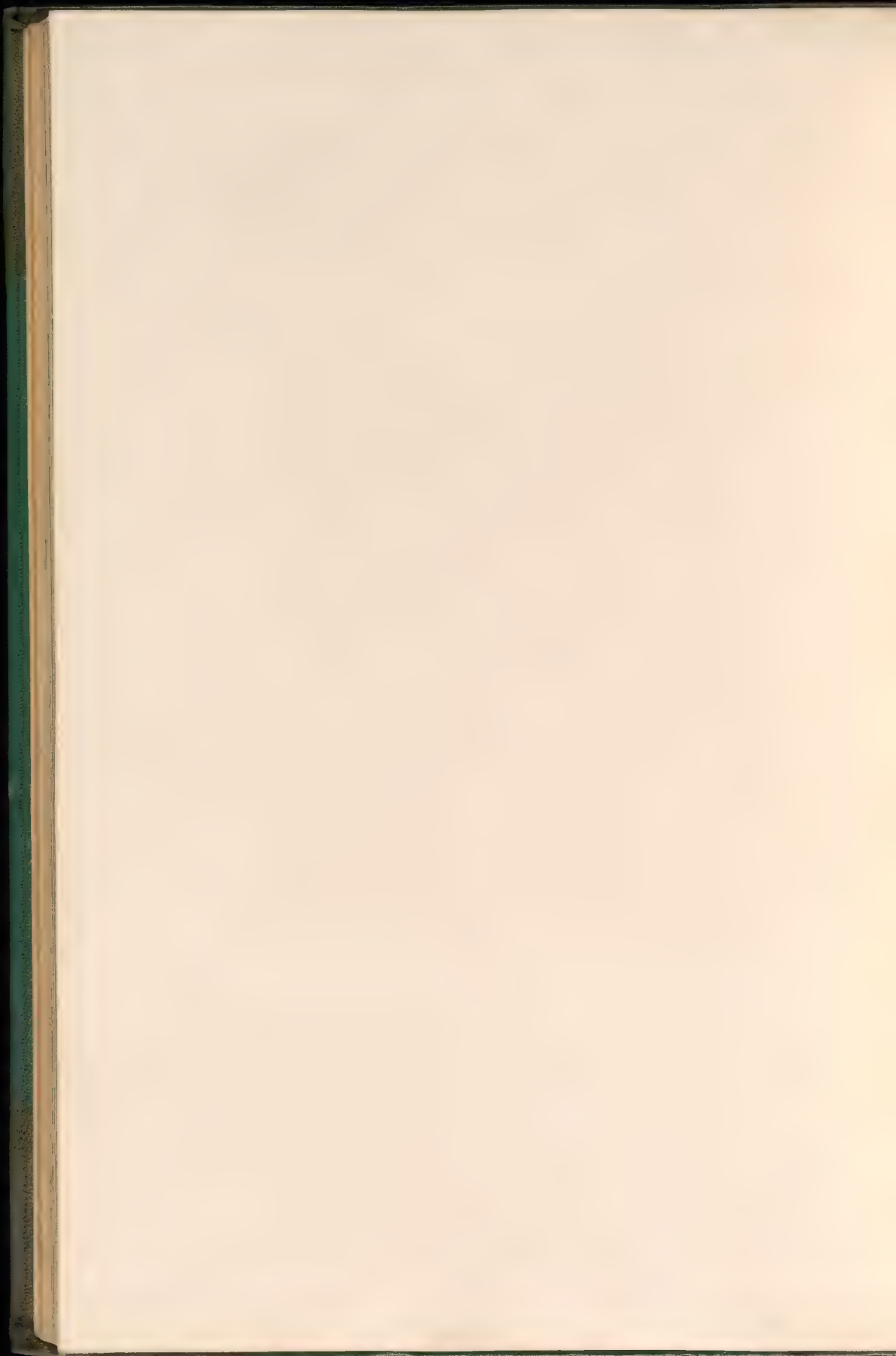
THE HOUSE OF THE LATE MR. J. B. BROWN, 1870.

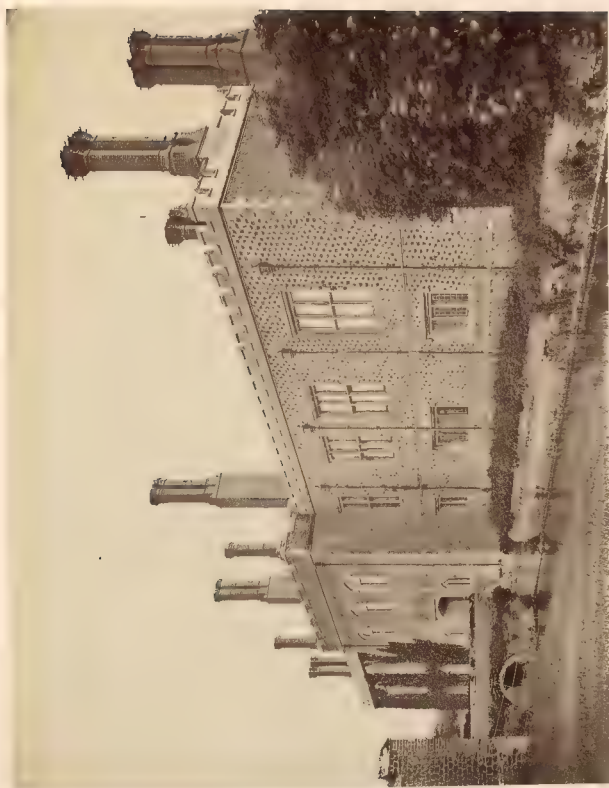




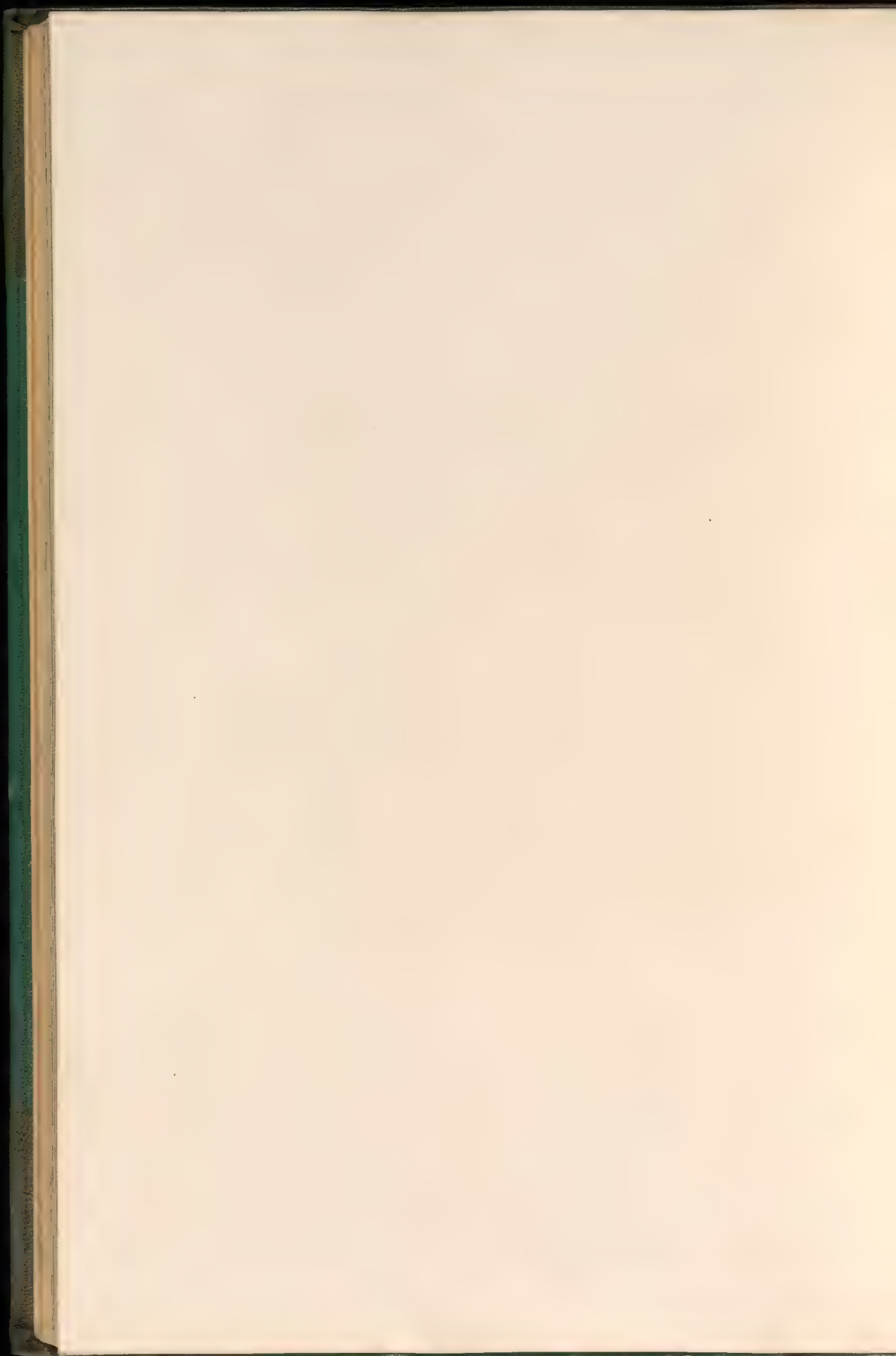
THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.





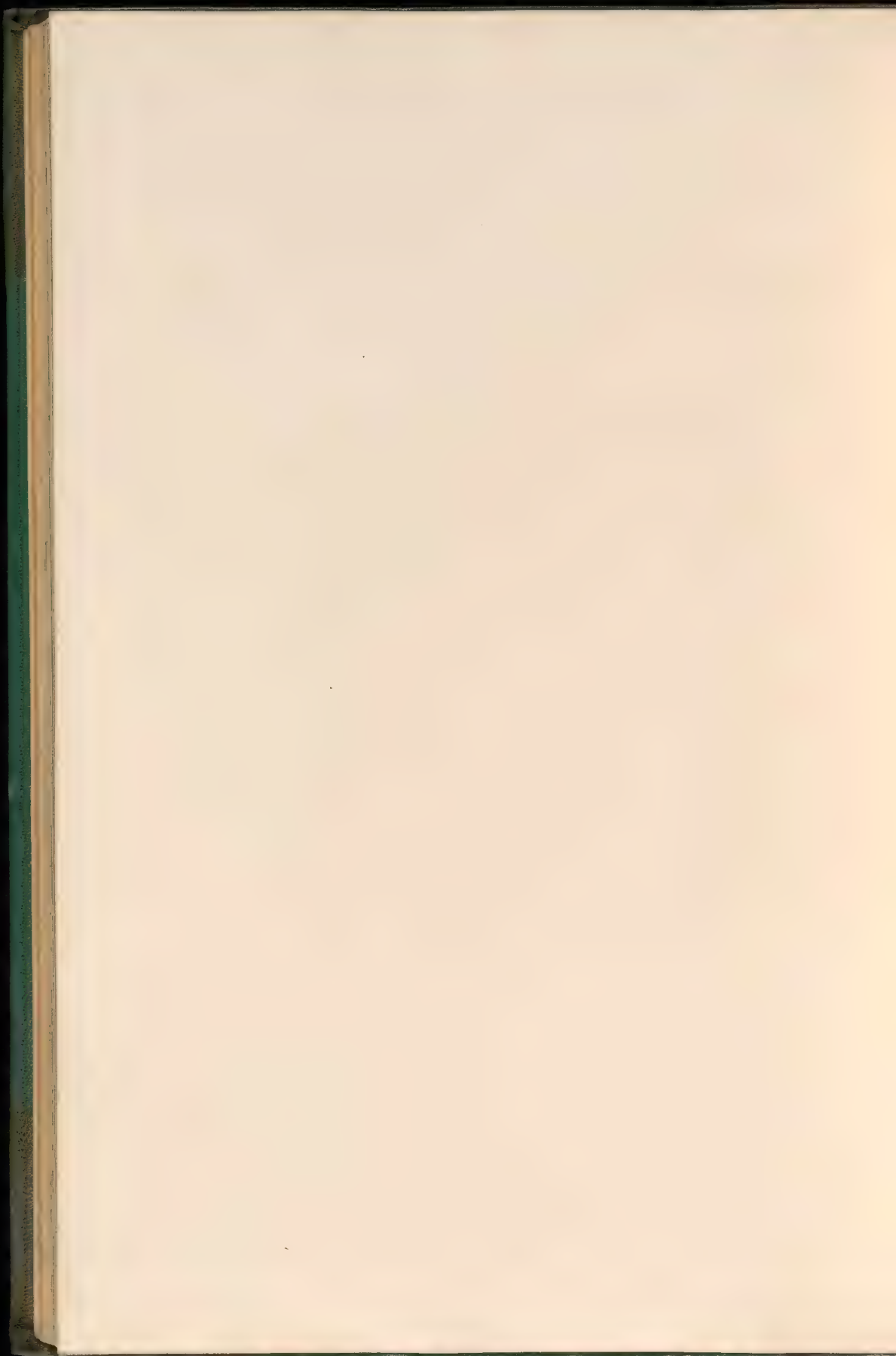


1. $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ are the roots of the characteristic polynomial $P(\lambda)$ of the matrix A .



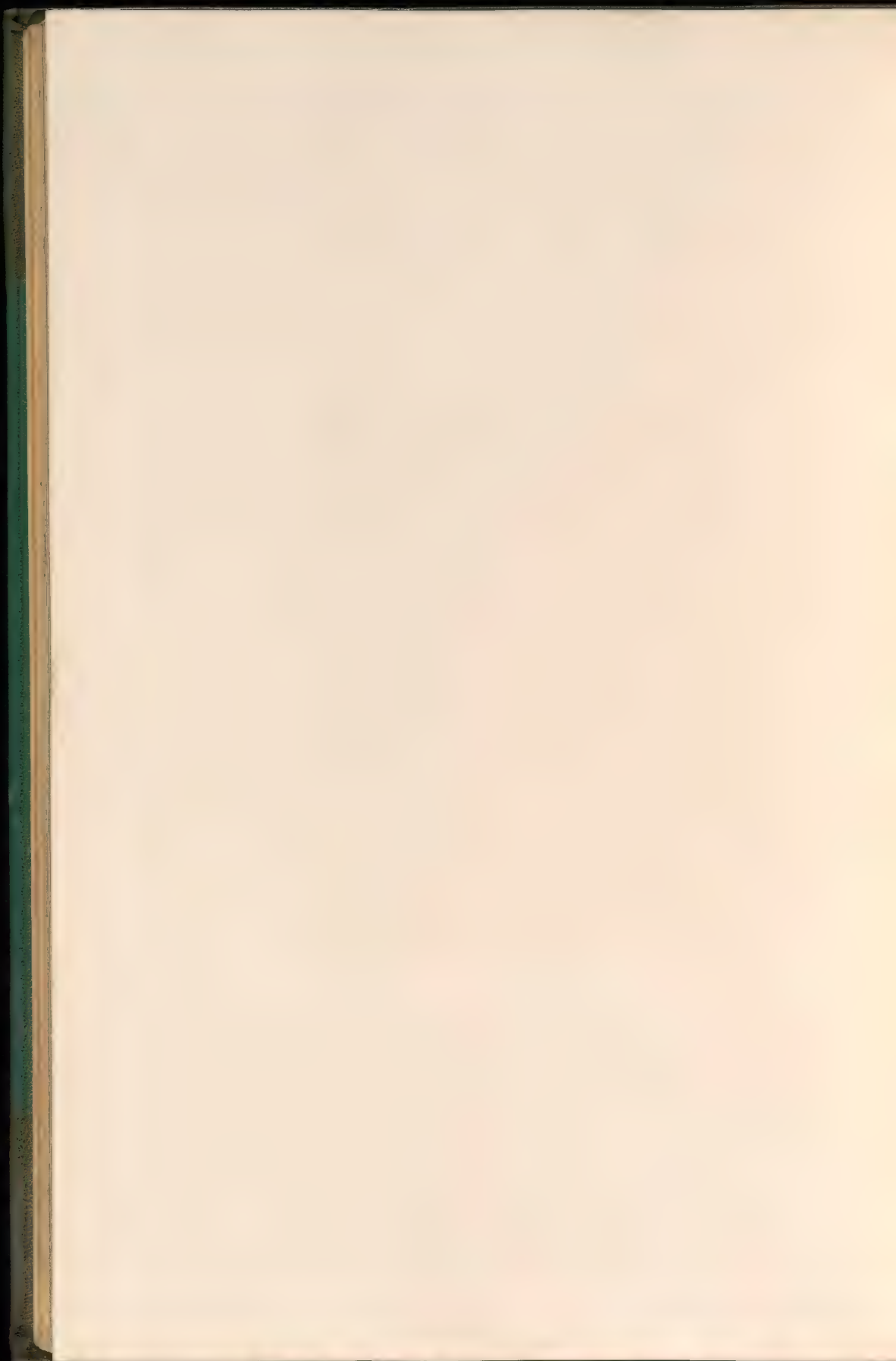


St. John's Church, New York City



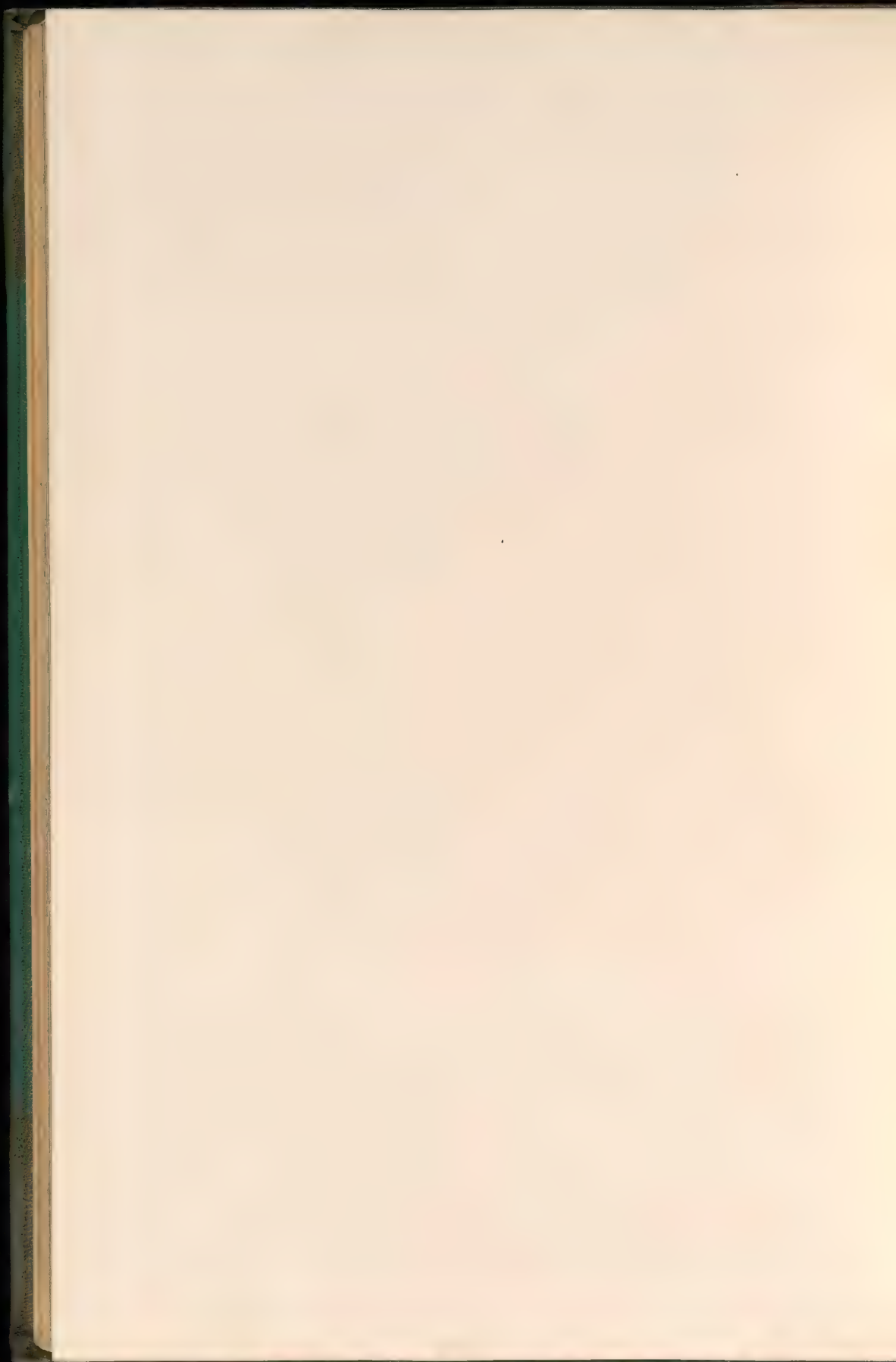


W. D. D. D. A.



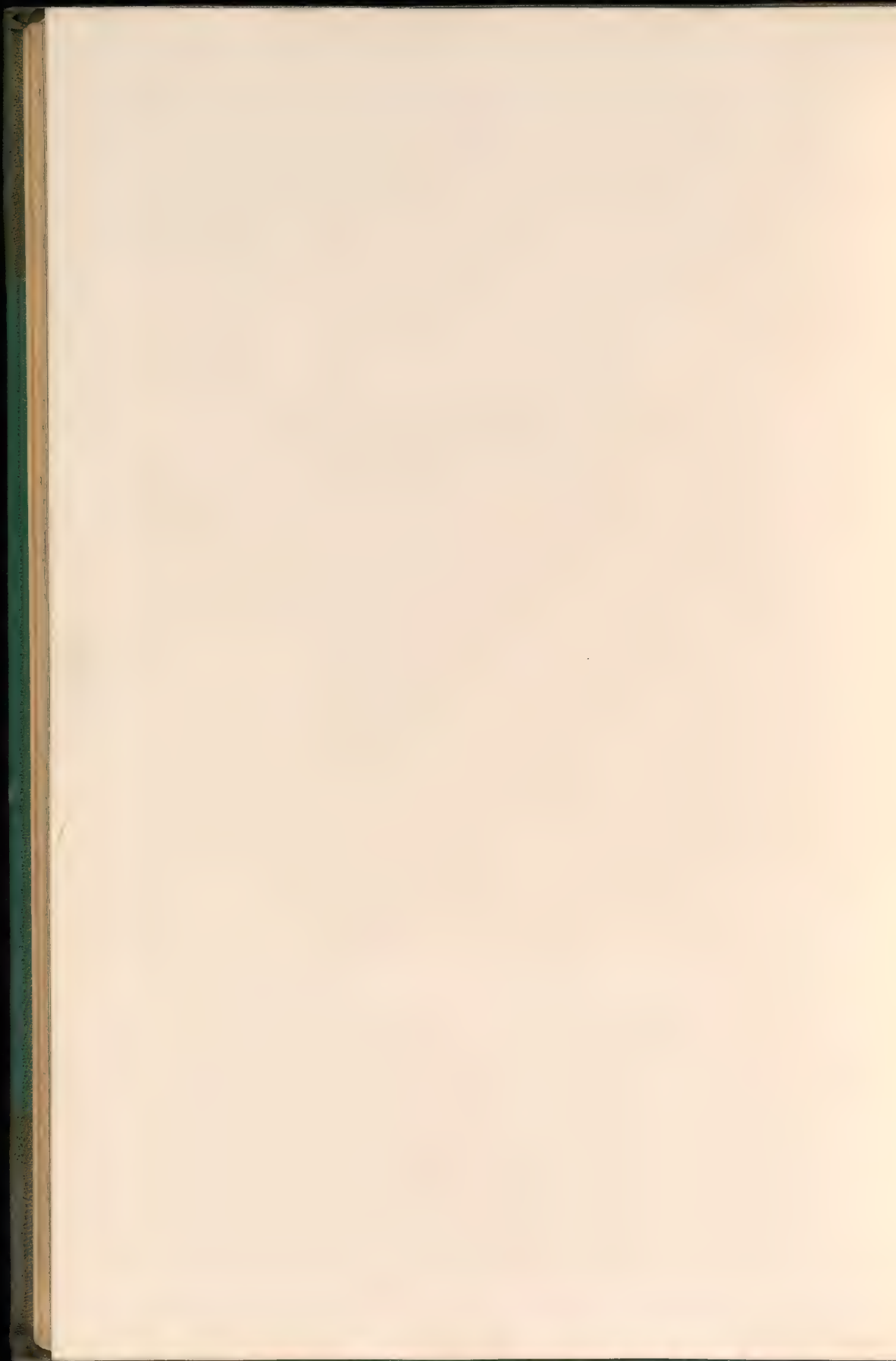


View of the Government Building, Washington, D.C.



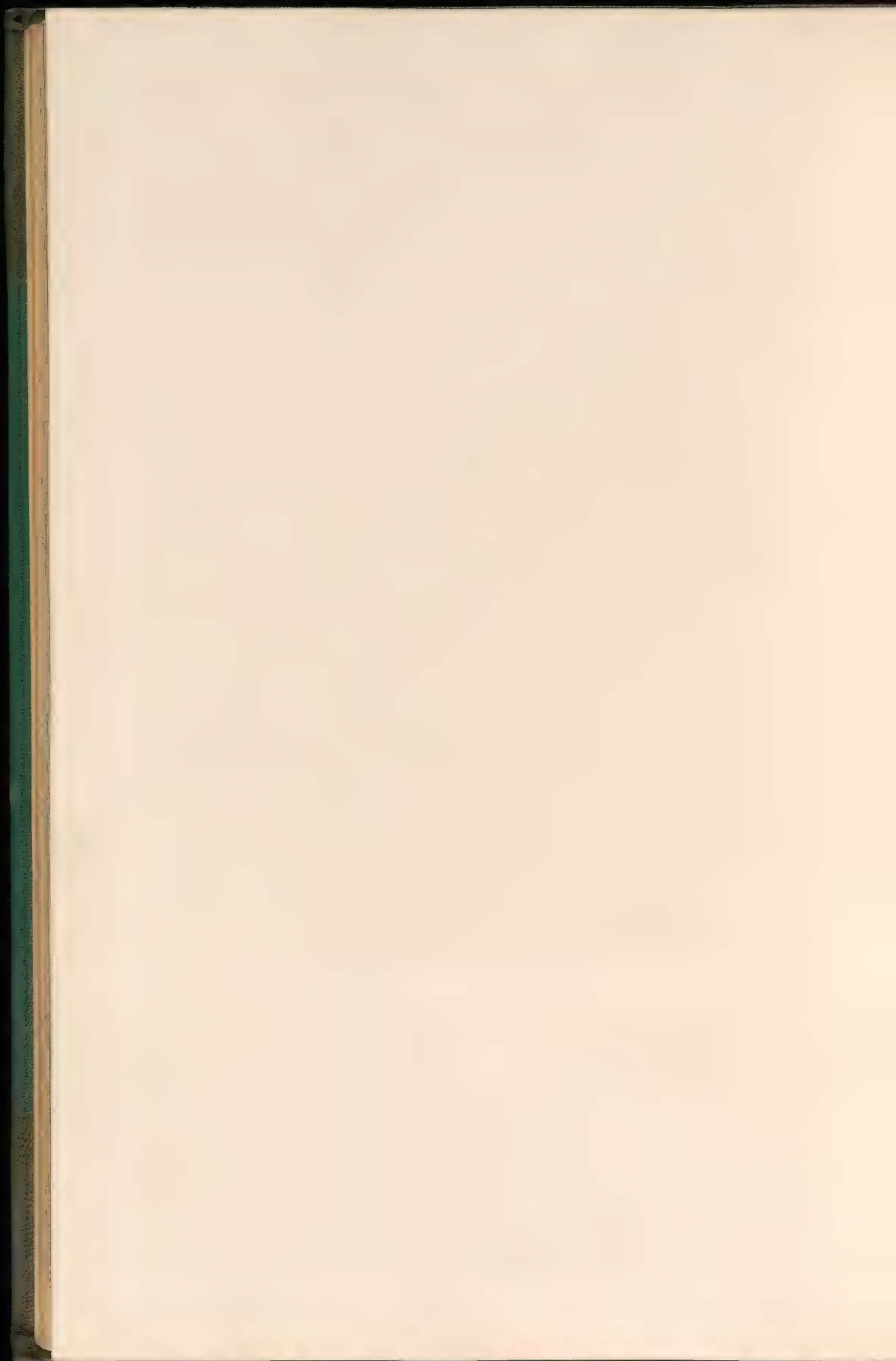


THE HOUSE OF LORDS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

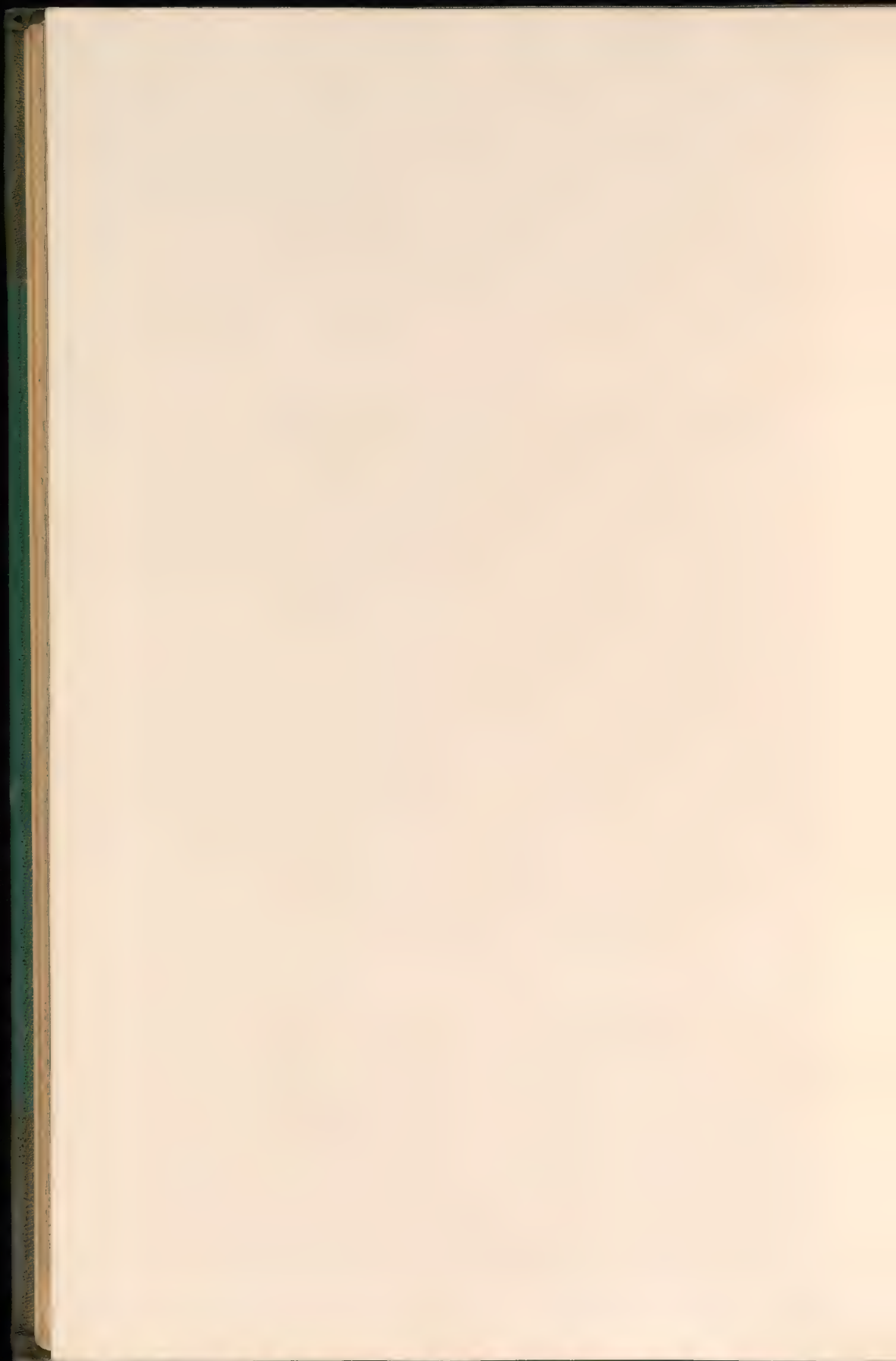




View of the building from the garden

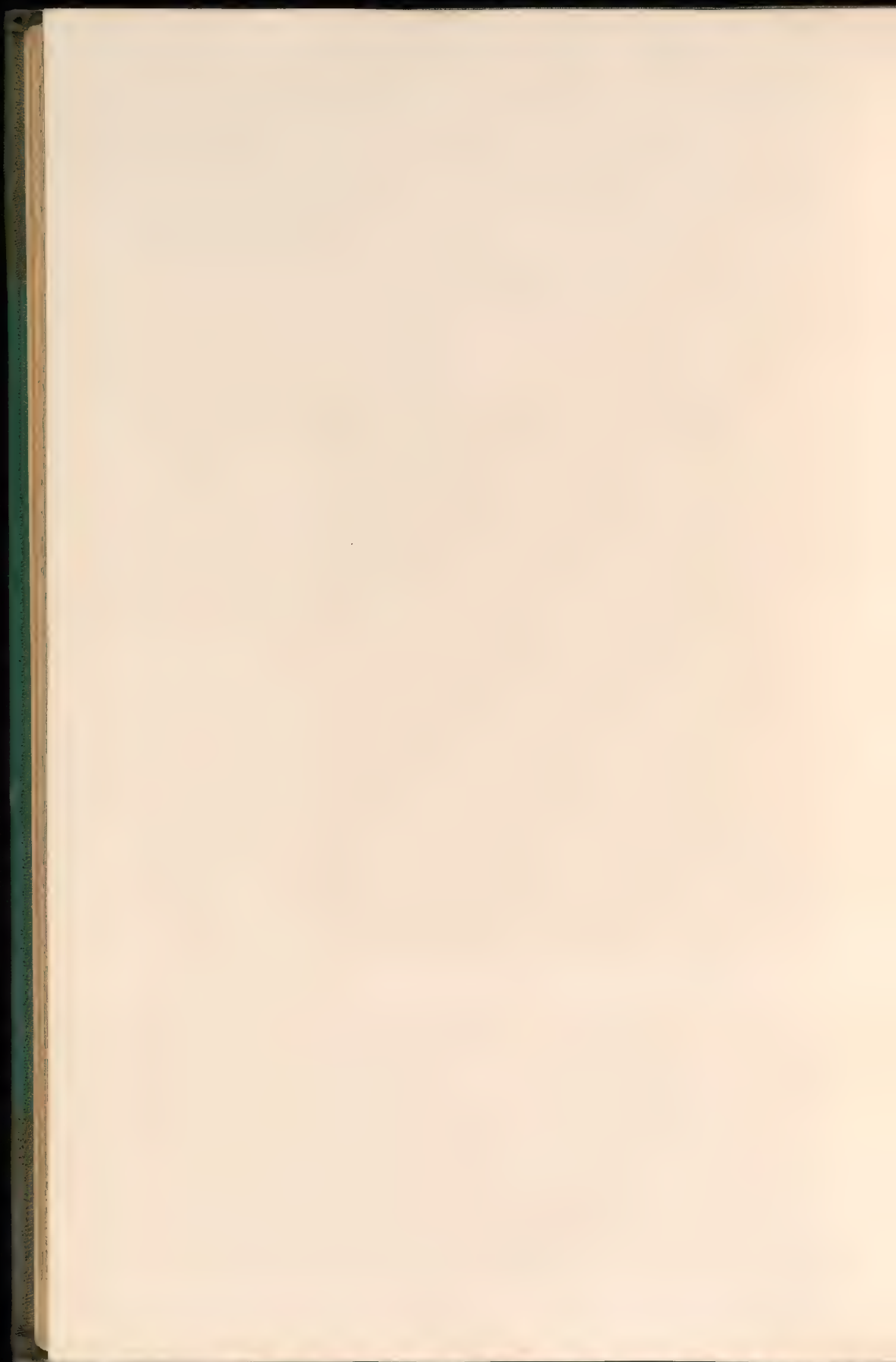


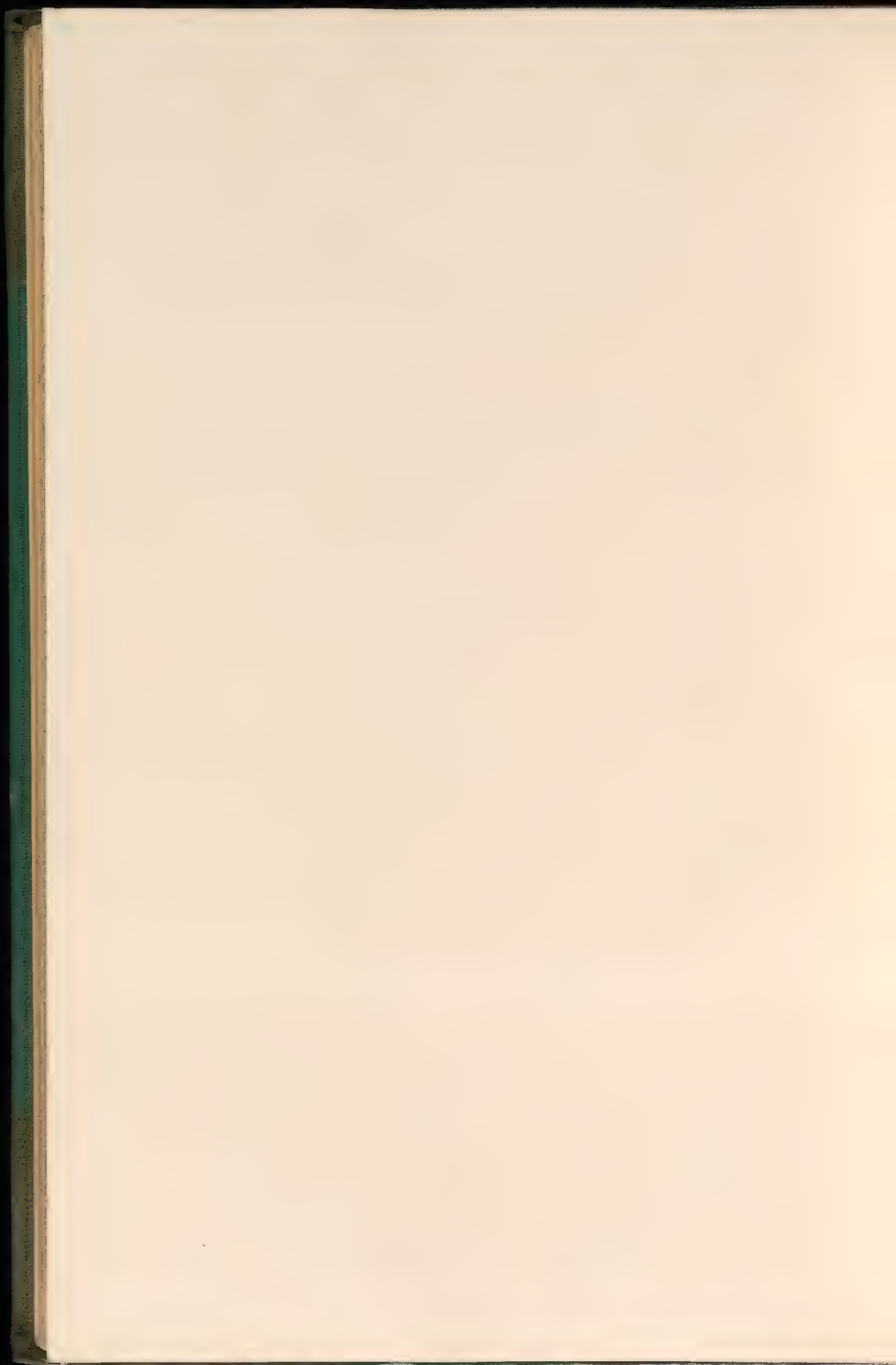




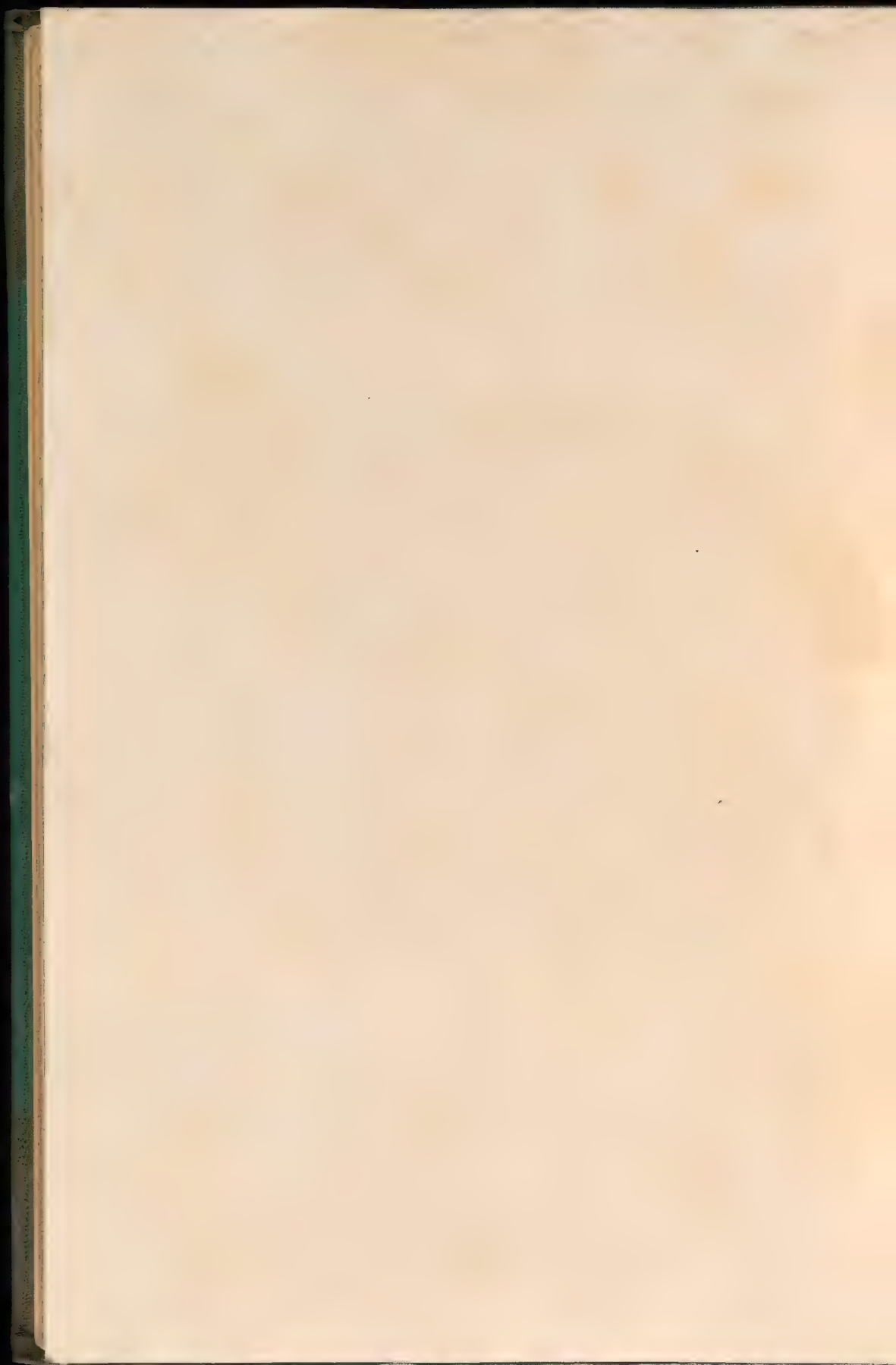


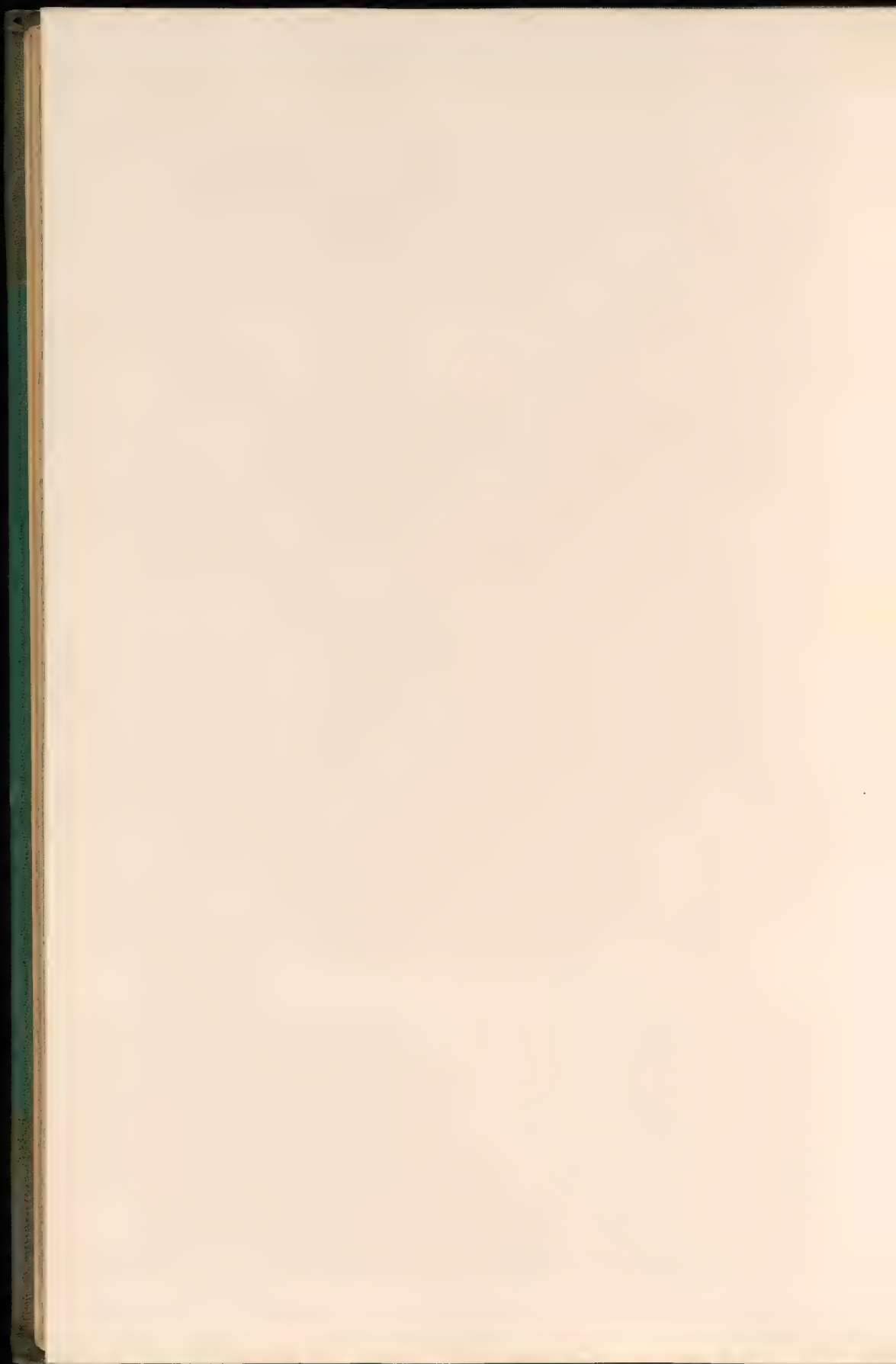
10. View of the building at the top of the hill, from the road.





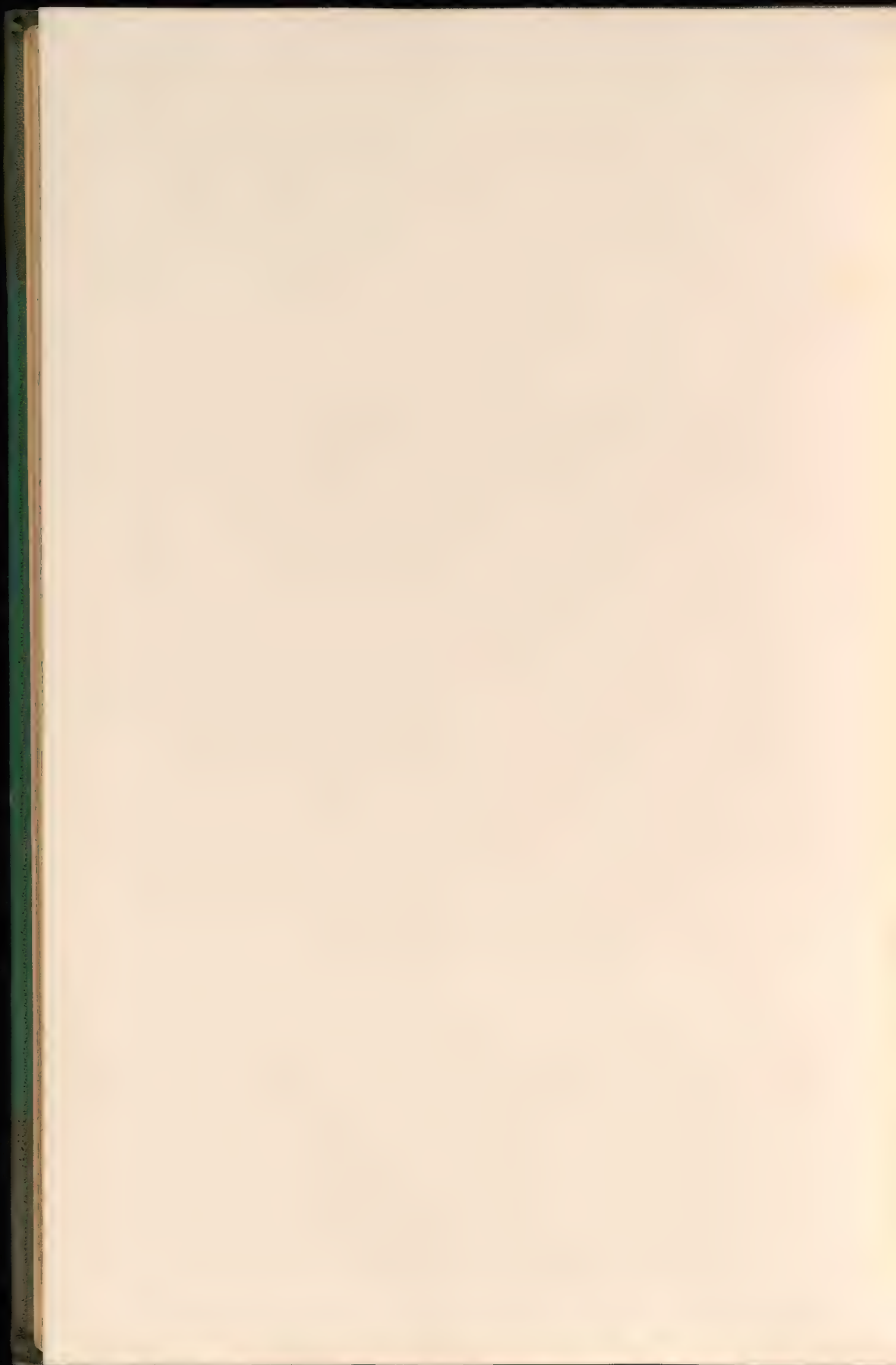






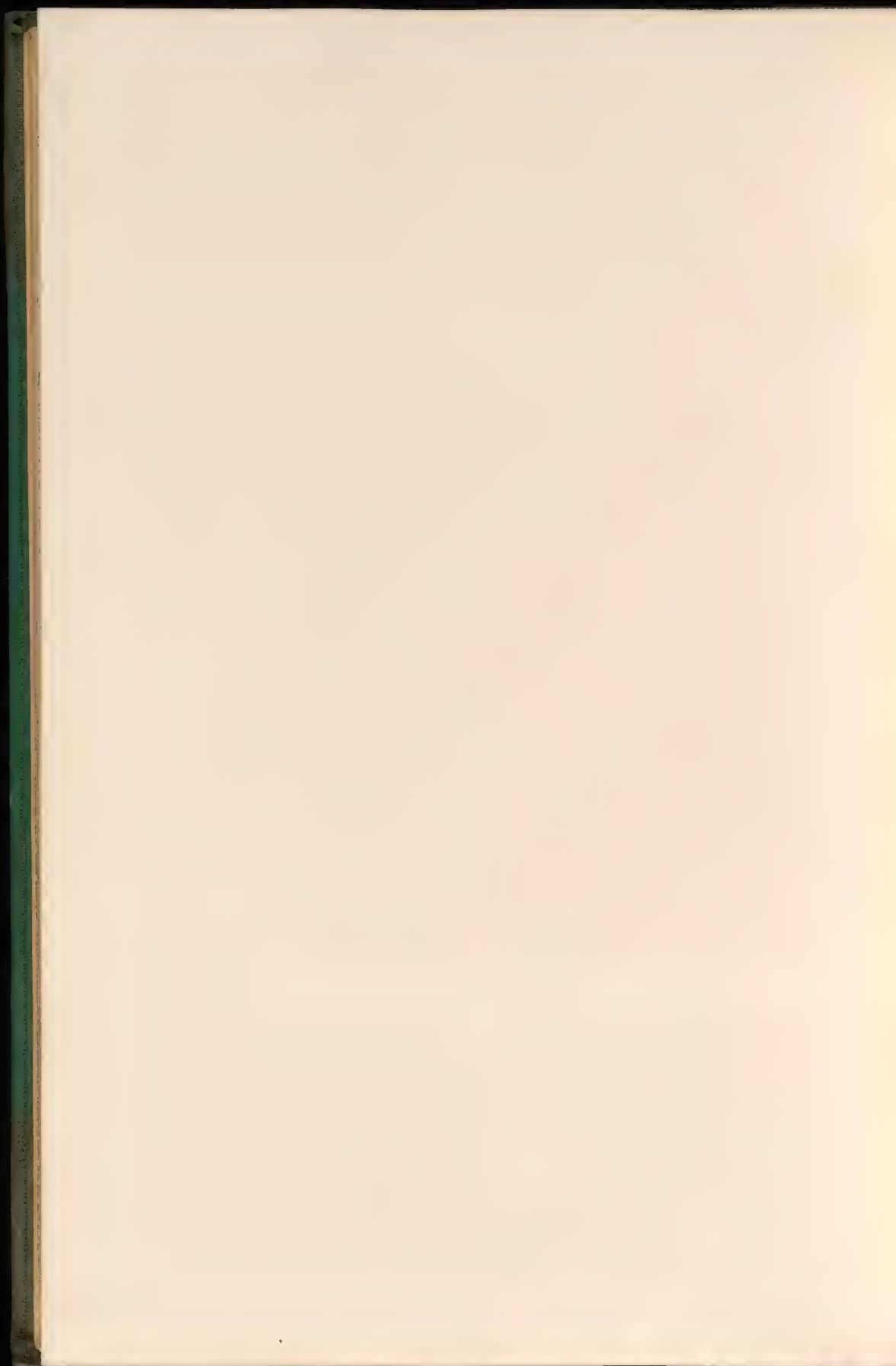


MA 28° 05' 11.5" TREE TROPIC, H 280.0 BU 4D, Y 140.74





1893. The Old State House, New York City.





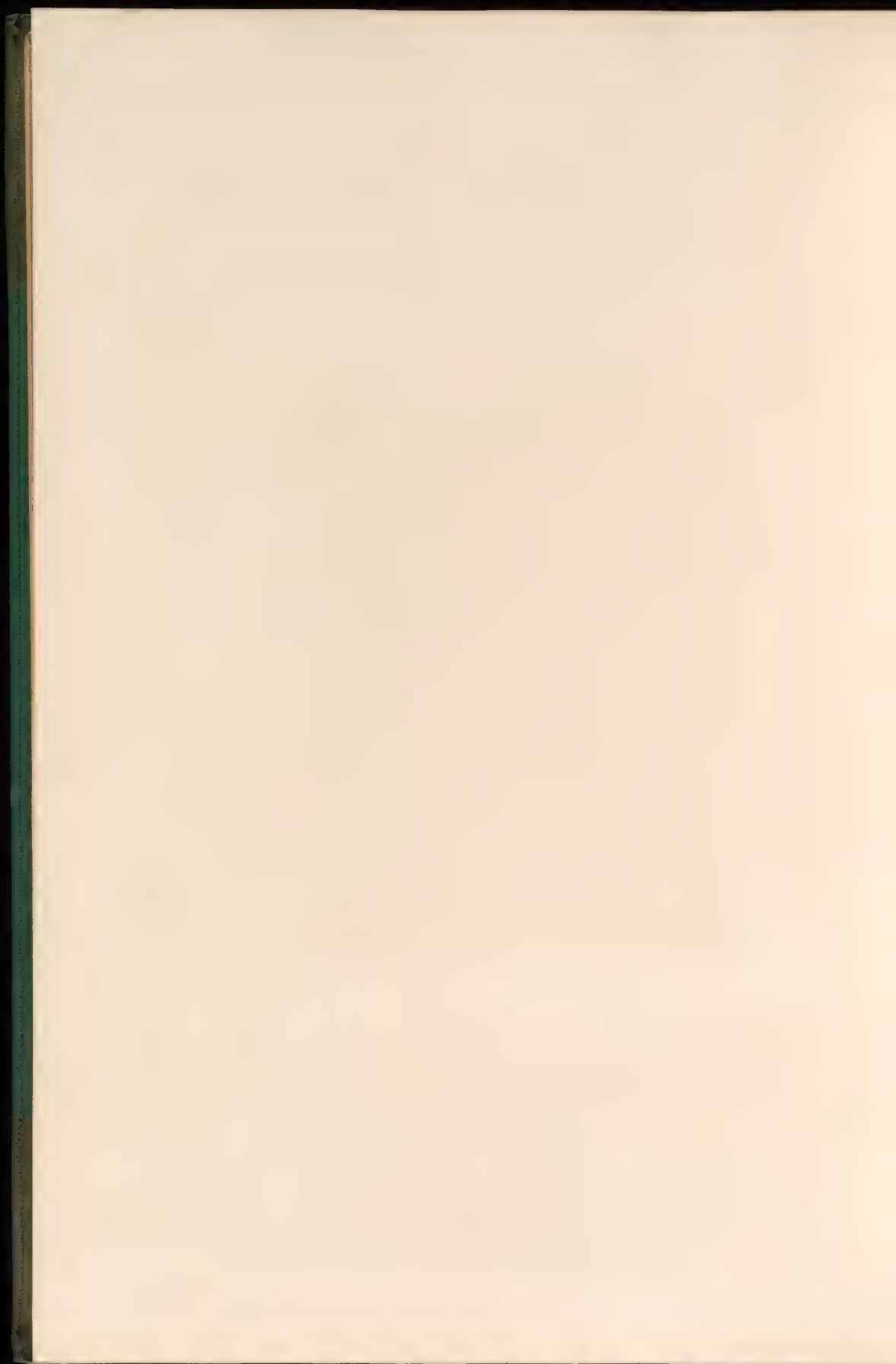


THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, NEW YORK

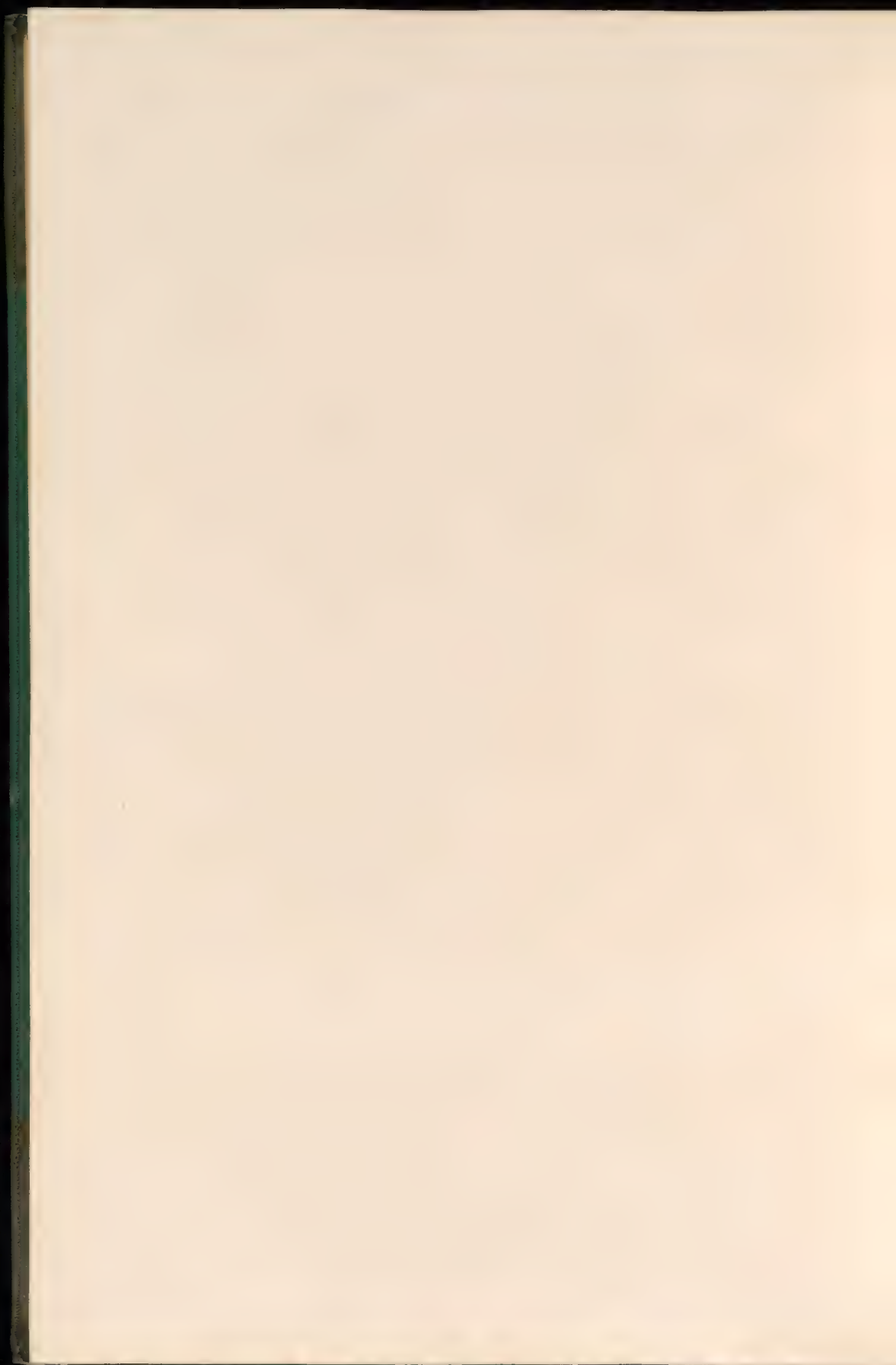


THE OLD TOWN OF DUBLIN

THE OLD TOWN OF DUBLIN, IRELAND.

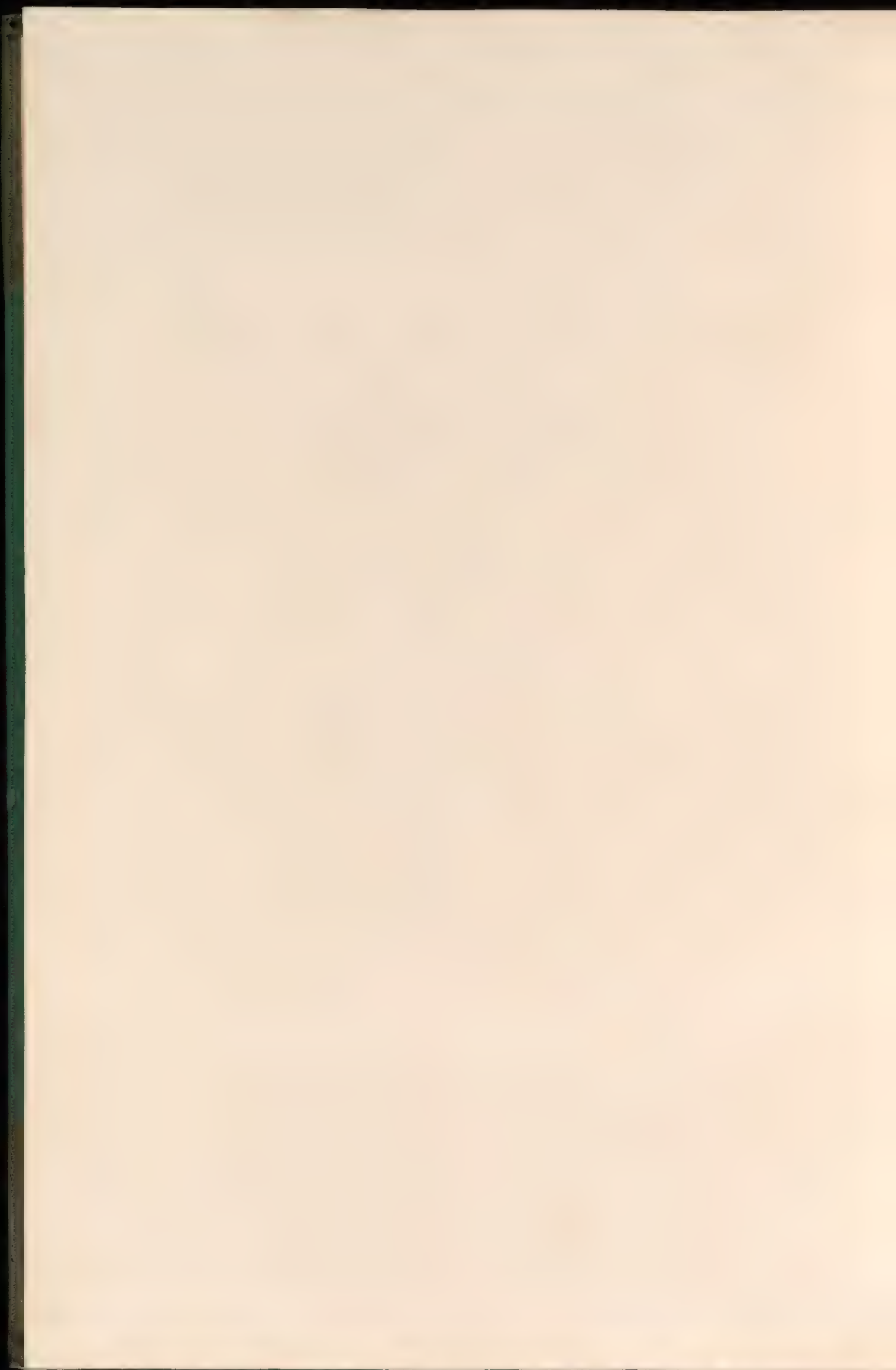




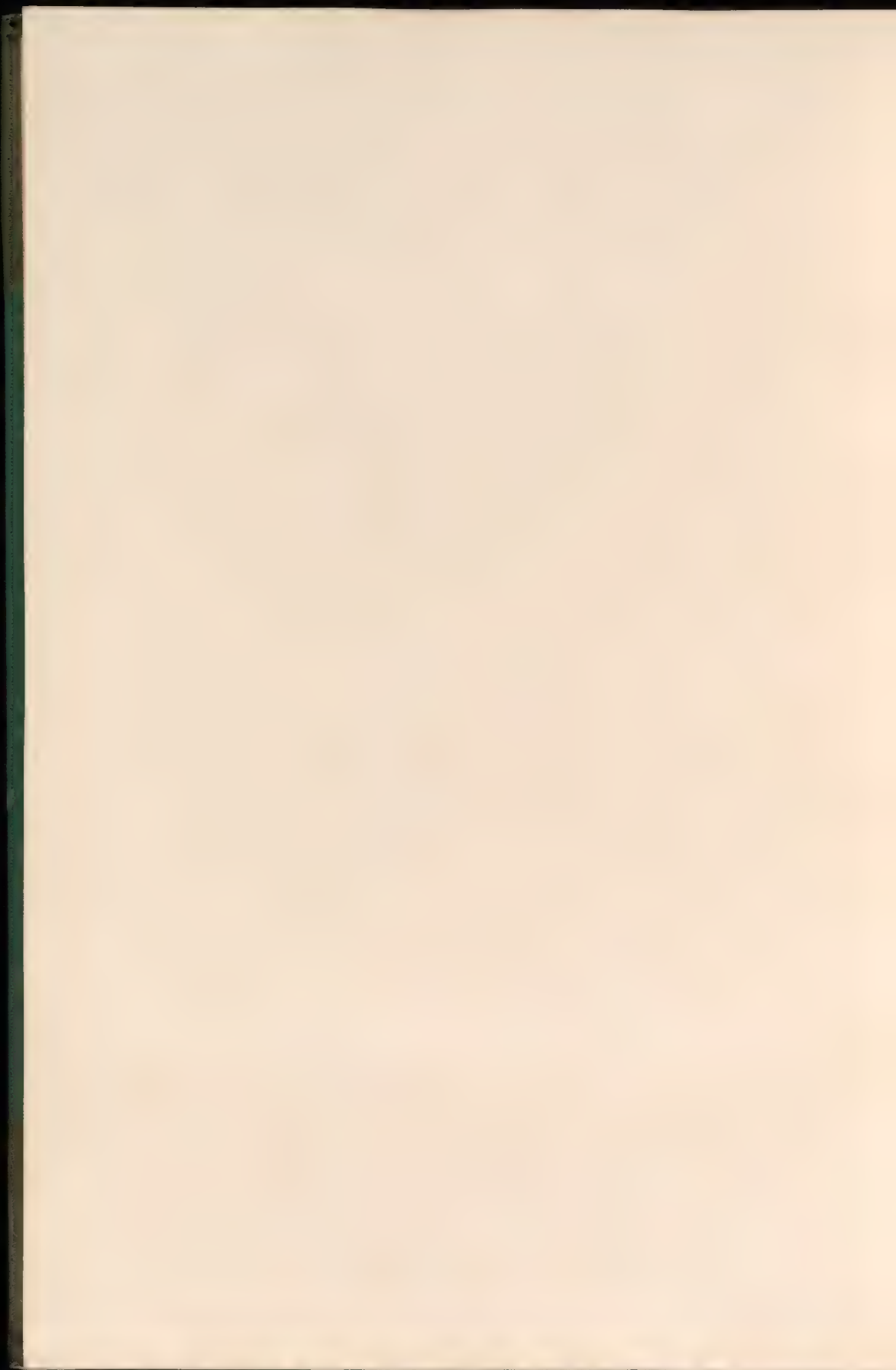




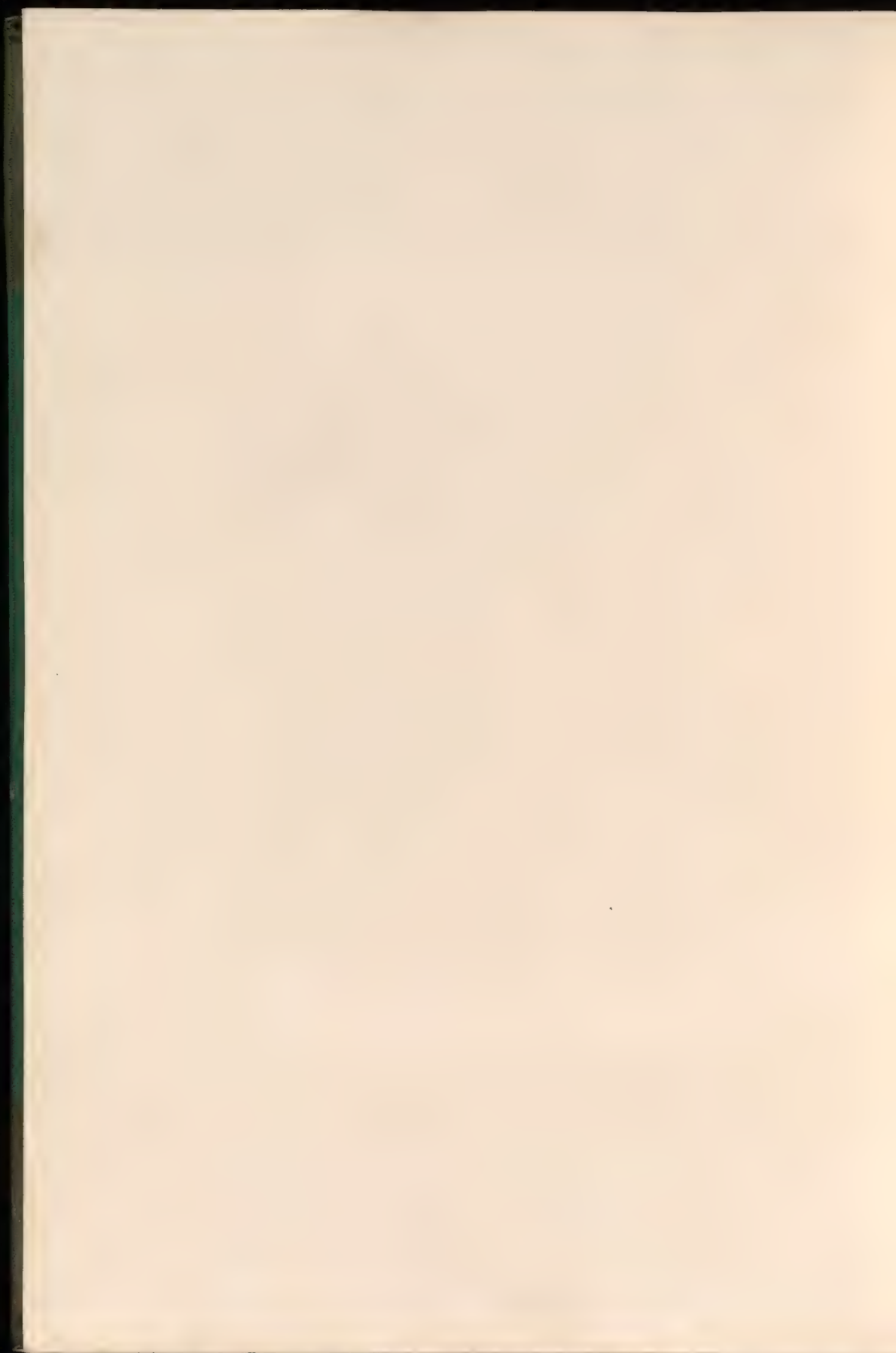
MAJ. A. G. ST. JOHN'S HOUSE, BARNET, LONDON













MANOR HOUSE, 100, STREET, 100, H. 100, ROAD, 100, 100





ADAM'S 257, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100



U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

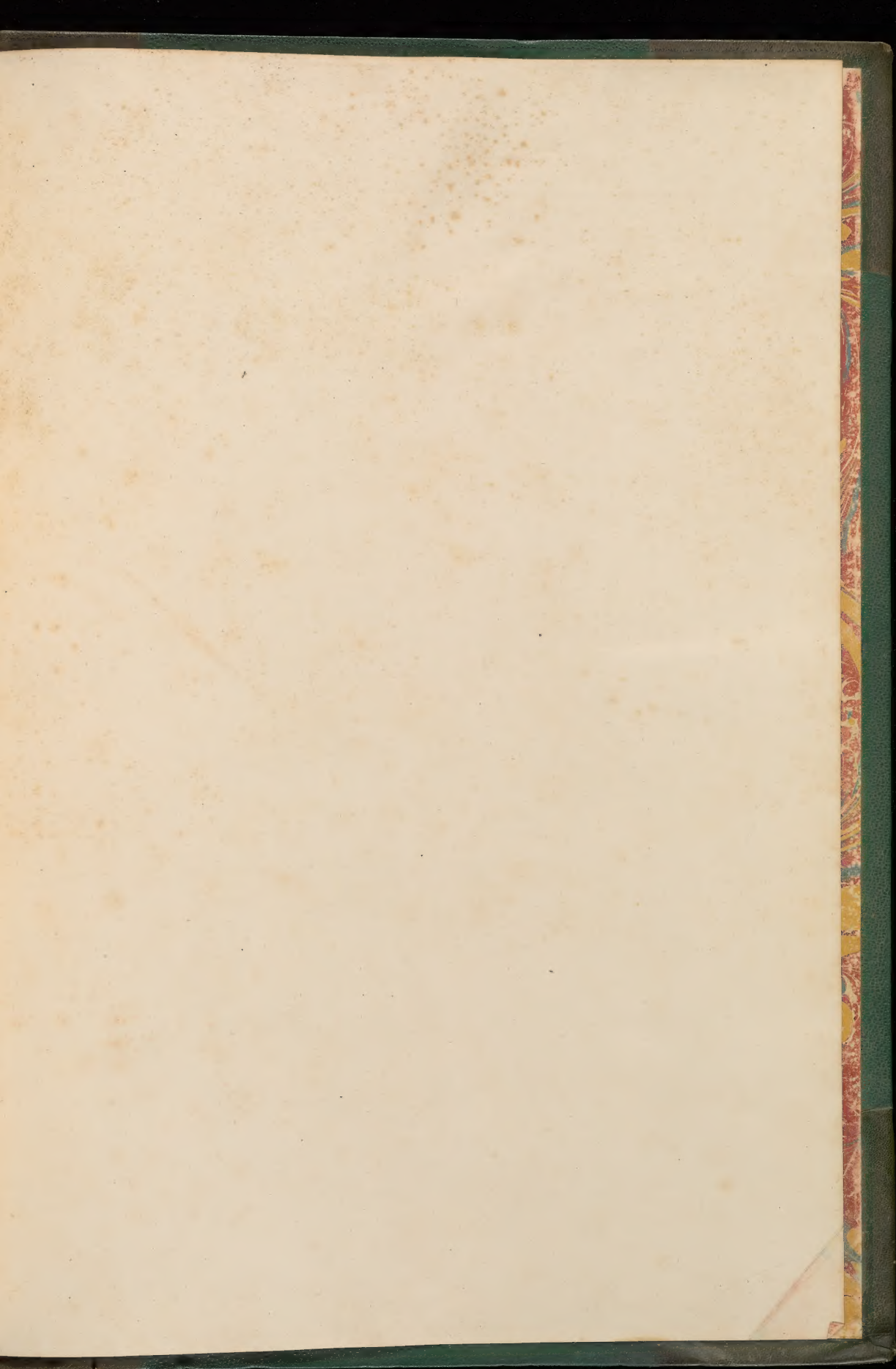


U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATLANTIC PACIFIC RAILROAD









Special 90-B
Oversize 34164

